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**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands — FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 12 and 14.

City Prison Vote Probe; British-Soviet Relations; Japan's New War Budget

The World's Day—November 18, 1941

New England: Deer Island Vote Inquiry

District Attorney Foley ordered an investigation by Boston's Police Commissioner Timility of charges that 135 inmates of the City's Deer Island Prison voted in the Mayoralty election. [Page 2.]

Farmers of the National Grange asked Congress to pass anti-strike legislation to halt defense delays. [Page 2.]

St. Lawrence Seaway proposal was assailed at a luncheon meeting in the Boston Chamber of Commerce building. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Churchill Discusses Soviet Ties

Prime Minister Churchill informed the House of Commons that British-Russian co-operation was as close as "geographical and other conditions would permit." [Debate in Commons and the House of Lords: Page 6.]

William Averell Harriman, in charge of expediting United States aid to Britain, and Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal in the British Cabinet, arrived in London by air from Lisbon and the United States.

Iraq broke off relations with Japan and Vichy France, it was announced from Baghdad.

Orient: $874,000,000 War Budget for Japan

Japan's House of Peers unanimously approved the Empire's 3,800,000,000 yen ($874,000,000) military budget, thus completing parliamentary action on the huge finance sheet. [Page 1.]

In Washington, Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura expressed optimism over the chances for settlement of Japanese-American differences as he arrived at the State Department for a conference.

Premier Togo informed the Japanese Diet that Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu "carried no new instructions" to Washington, but he intimated that the outcome of Mr. Kurusu's mission would determine Japan's policy regarding her obligations under the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance.

Japan was reported to have asked the Indo-China Government of Vichy, France, to provide facilities for 50,000 more Japanese troops in that colony "for defense," thus creating a force of about 100,000 there, and was not waiting for Vichy's answer to rush them in. [Page 7.]

In Manila an undisclosed number of Philippine Army reservists were ordered to report to camps Nov. 24 for mustering into the United States Far East Army.

In Russia: Sevastopol Raided by Nazi Planes

Bombing of Sevastopol followed yesterday's capture of Kerch, which left the great naval base almost the sole remaining part of the Crimea in possession of the Russians. [Page 6.]

Counterattacks around Tula, south of Moscow, were said by the Russians to have forced the Germans to retreat several miles.

Air and Sea: Naples Again Bombed by RAF

Naples was raided again by RAF bombers, the Rome High Command admitted, resulting in property damage, 28 fatalities and 40 persons injured.

Thirty-eight Axis vessels, including three naval and five auxiliary craft, have been captured by the Royal Indian Navy, it was announced at New Delhi. Germany claimed its submarines sank four armed merchant ships, totaling 21,000 tons, in the North Atlantic.

The American Eagle Squadron, adjunct of the RAF, received a new leader in the appointment of Chesley Gordon Paterson, of Santaquin, Utah, first American to lead the American volunteers.

Washington: Ships to Britain to Arm First

Secretary of the Navy Knox announced that ships plying to and from the British Isles "and Northern Europe" would be the first to be armed under the revised Neutrality Act, that second priority would go to ships going into the Red Sea, and that third priority would be given to ships going into the South Atlantic.

President Roosevelt signed the Neutrality Act revision legislation which restores the right of American merchantmen to carry arms and to sail through combat zones and to belligerent ports.

Charles Fahy was sworn in as Solicitor General, succeeding Attorney General Francis Biddle.

A White House conference called in the hope of averting a railroad strike broke up with both rail executives and labor representatives declaring no conclusions were reached. Another conference is scheduled.

Word came from Rome that the Rev. Hiram Gruber Woolf of Elmira, N. Y., rector of St. Paul's American Protestant Episcopal church in Rome, had been arrested and held for questioning by police on suspicion of intelligence activity.

National: Man Sentenced for Damaging Planes

Baltimore, Md.—Judge William C. Coleman sentenced Michael William Etzel, former Glenn L. Martin Aircraft plant sub-foreman, to 15 years in prison for damaging airplanes built by the Martin plant for the United States Government.

Detroit—President Roosevelt sent a message to the C. I. O. convention here calling upon the C. I. O. to co-operate in the production of defense materials "without delay and without interruption." Earlier, the delegates cheered a call for formal endorsement of the President's foreign policy, a denunciation of Charles A. Lindbergh and a plea for extension of all possible aid and co-operation to Hitler's enemies. [Page 3.]

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER — TONIGHT

TOMORROW — COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Jobs Offered Women On Garand Rifles

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 18

Feminine hands soon may be helping to turn out the Garand semi-automatic rifle.

The Springfield Armory, which manufactures the weapon, announced last night that 14 women would be hired next week to fill mechanical positions—the first women to be employed on such jobs at the Armory since the World War.

Scheduled to be hired from Civil Service lists are a forewoman at $5.76 a day, six drilling machine operators, four milling machine operators, and three punch press workers.

Oscar, Once a Nazi, Now British Sea Hero

By the Associated Press

Gibraltar, Nov. 18

Oscar, the Nazi-reared black cat who has been the pet of three warships, is safe and sound here but all three ships are at the bottom of the sea.

Oscar went to sea on the German battleship Bismarck and was picked up by the British destroyer Cossack when the Bismarck was sunk. He transferred from the Cossack to the aircraft carrier Ark Royal but the Admiralty announced recently that the destroyer, too, had been lost.

Now the Ark Royal is gone and Oscar, picked up from a drifting plank, has survived his third ship and his second shipwreck.

Bushnell Hits At Curley In Talk to Club

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell delivered a strong personal attack on the political record of former Mayor and former Gov. James M. Curley today in a luncheon address before the Professional Women's Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

His address came within 24 hours after a radio address by Mr. Curley in which he had sharply attacked the Saltonstall State Administration, possibly in a bid for the Governorship next year.

"The days are gone when we can allow politicians to plunder the assets of America for their personal aggrandizement or to remain in power while they treat those assets as though they were personal assets," said Mr. Bushnell.

Mr. Bushnell began his remarks by asserting that he would have not the slightest doubt as to how the American people would decide the question of such politicians staying in power, were they in possession of all the facts.

"I have seen too many juries made up of these same Americans in the courts of the Commonwealth and I have seen their honest, earnest desire to do right and to have justice prevail. We have seen so many times in elections in the United States voters go off as though they had no realization or appreciation of the fact that our good old days are gone, that they never will return.

"If we are to make a successful effort to demonstrate that a people can govern themselves in this world of opposing philosophies we must change our ideas in that regard."

The Attorney General then referred at some length to the candidacy and campaign of Mr. Curley for the Mayoralty of Boston this year, and concluded: "We have seen men elected and re-elected whom we know to have sold appointive offices in the police force, in the school-teaching force, and in other departments of the municipal government, and we have returned them to office again and again until finally we had to lock them up in jail."

Japan Awaits Outcome Of Talks in U. S.

Kurusu's visit to decide Tokyo's future course in Axis pact—Nippon's armed forces ready.

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo told Parliament today that Saburo Kurusu, Japan's special envoy to Washington, "carried no new instructions," but intimated that the outcome of his mission would determine Japan's interpretation of its obligations under its Axis alliance.

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada declared to the same session that Japan's Army and Navy were fully ready for any eventuality, but these statements replied to questions concerning relations with Russia rather than the United States.

The Foreign Minister, replying to a questioner, said the outcome of the talks which Mr. Kurusu began in Washington yesterday with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull "is unpredictable."

Effect on Axis Pact

"It is still too early," he went on, "to state what effect the outcome will have on the third clause of the Tripartite Pact"—the clause which obligates each signatory to lend all aid, including military, to its allies if they are "attacked" by a power not yet involved in the European or China wars.

The Diet gave swift approval of an extraordinary military budget of 3,800,000,000 yen ($874,000,000) and the organ of the Foreign Office declared the choice of peace or war in the Pacific is that of the United States.

Foreign Minister Togo disclosed that the Japanese Government had refused to accept the Soviet reply to Japan's recent protest against the sinking of the ship Kebi Maru in the Sea of Japan, allegedly by mines.

"The Japanese Government refused to accept the Soviet reply on the grounds of insufficiency. The Soviet claims mines at Vladivostok are being planted against Italo-German powers," Mr. Togo told the Budget Committee of the Lower House.

He added that whatever claims the Soviet may make, Japan is preparing all measures to press its points in regard to the mines.

Choice Seen Up to U. S.

"If America does not desire war in this part of the world," said the Japan Times and Advertiser, which the Foreign Office controls, "it should realize that it holds in its own hands the key to the solution of the situation."

Japan, it said, "now has laid down her cards and waits for America to make the next move."

The Diet continued to grind out the Government's 13-point legislative program, the Peers approving air defense law revisions and the Lower House voting in favor of the Government's course.

The newspaper Asahi, meanwhile, said the Cabinet had held an important conference this morning concerning Special Ambassador Saburo Kurusu's mission in Washington.

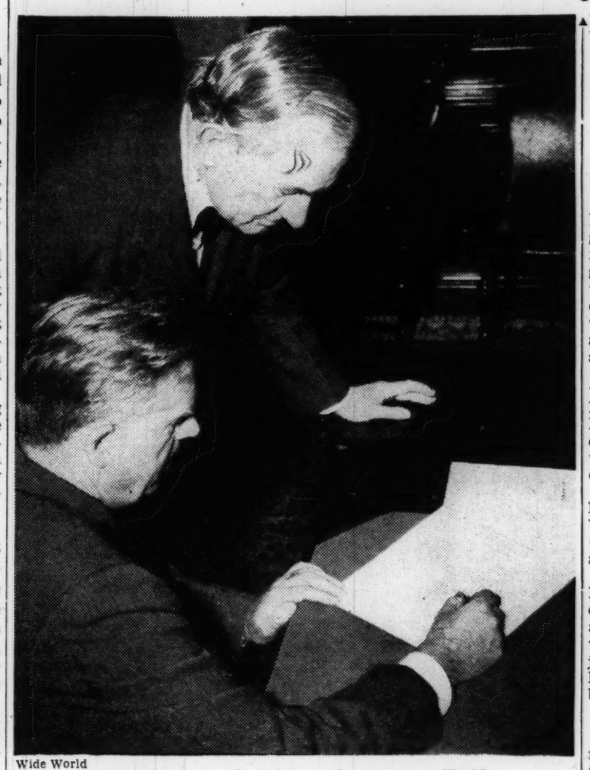
The representatives' indorsement of national policies followed a speech by Toshio Shimada, a spokesman for the important group linked with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which has attacked the United States' aid to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

America Assailed

He charged that American leaders were ambitious "to assume world hegemony" and were toying with Japan by continuing to aid Generalissimo Chiang while negotiating with Tokyo.

"There is a limit to our patience," he added, "because Japan will not wait to be trampled underfoot or be made to wait tamely for self-extinction."

Defense Strike Ban Looms; Roosevelt Appeals to C. I. O.; All-Out 'Victory' Drive by U. S.



Wide World

Signing of Ship Arming Bill

Vice-President Wallace (left) attaches his signature to the Act permitting American merchant vessels to carry arms and sail to belligerent ports as Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, looks on. Senator Connally is also active in developing measures to control such situations as the coal strike.

New Arms Calls Bring Total to $67,577,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The new $7,000,000,000 arms appropriation request puts before Congress the first installment of a doubled program and constitutes what the Government considers at last an all-out "victory defense" effort.

This substantial increase in funds for military equipment centers primarily upon tanks and guns and comes at a time when for the first time since Germany invaded Poland the United States is beginning to deliver its own munitions in its own ships directly to Britain.

With the President's signature now affixed to the bill revising the Neutrality Act, the highways of the seven seas are once again opened to American merchantmen and the Navy Department announced this morning that between 300 and 400 ships are due to be armed immediately and manned by gun crews already trained. The Navy has been preparing for this step for several months.

Priority in Arming

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced that American merchant ships destined to serve the British Isles and Northern Europe will be the first to be armed under the amended Neutrality Law.

Second preference on arms will be given to ships operating to and from the Red Sea, Mr. Knox said.

Third priority will be given merchant ships plying to and from the South Atlantic.

Mr. Knox's statement indicated that armed American merchant ships might carry cargoes to Murmansk or Archangel, the Soviet Arctic ports.

It can also be said with assurance that a complete operating integration of the United States and British naval forces in the Atlantic to assure the joint protection of American and British vessels will be one of the major results of the revision of the Neutrality Law.

As now planned, British and American merchantmen will ordinarily travel in the same convoys and will be sheltered by the presence of both American and British warships.

Armament for merchant vessels includes five-inch, four-inch and three-inch guns and batteries of .50-caliber antiaircraft machine guns. Most of the modern large guns are dual-purpose weapons which may be trained either on surface craft or on airplanes.

The larger guns are formidable weapons requiring a crew of from 11 to 16 men.

Approval Without Delay

The new Army and Navy appropriation requests which are certain to receive congressional approval with very little delay, bring

Continued on Page 20, Column 6

Bill to invest NDLMB with legal power to enforce decisions is planned in House.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—New legislation will be put before Congress to revamp the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and give its decisions the force of law, the House Labor Committee disclosed today as President Roosevelt continued to delay Federal action in the "captive" coal mine strike.

At the same time the Administration, following a long White House conference between the President and the legislative leaders, let it be known that it is ready to support new laws to curb all defense strikes.

Hearings on a confidential House Labor Committee bill will begin Wednesday, Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman, announced.

The bill would set up a Defense Mediation Board as an independent agency with a presidentially-appointed chairman. The Board would be empowered to issue injunctions against either party to a labor dispute which did not abide by its findings.

Power of Injunction

The injunctions could be issued for periods up to 30 days and after that period the offense would be taken before the courts.

Mrs. Norton said she drew up the bill as a substitute for several bills pending in the House providing for drastic regulation of strikes in defense industries.

The hearings will be held in secret and proponents of labor legislation in the House and Senate will be heard, Mrs. Norton said. She said the Committee also would consider the Connally and Bridges bills introduced in the Senate.

The reorganized Mediation Board under the terms of the new bill which will not be introduced in the House until it is in its final, committee form, would expire in two years.

Other Labor Bill

Rep. Eugene Worley, a member of the Labor Committee, introduced today a companion bill to the Connally bill which would give the President power to take over the operation of a defense industry in which a production stoppage is impeding national defense, and freeze the labor conditions in such a plant, with the exception of wages.

If her bill were enacted, Mrs. Norton said, the present National Defense Labor Mediation Board would go out of existence and its papers and effects would become the property of the new board.

The new board would operate on the panel principle, but if a dis-

Continued on Page 20, Column 7

Steel executives report to President: Page 8.

Railroad peace conference is called at White House: Page 8.

Convention bars Lewis isolation stand with vote indorsing U. S. foreign policy.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 18—Fanned on by an appeal from President Roosevelt that the Congress of Industrial Organizations co-operate in the production of defense materials "without delay and without interruption," the smouldering revolt against John L. Lewis sparkled into flame today.

The President's message to the C. I. O. convention said the nation "must produce guns, tanks, planes and ships without delay and without interruption, and the American people and their government are determined that we shall have them."

Mr. Roosevelt's unexpected appeal for labor support was read aloud from the platform by Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, after an all-morning discussion of a vigorous resolution indorsing Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy. The resolution offered by the Resolutions Committee threw the isolationism of Mr. Lewis overboard.

Mr. Murray did not mention the source of the White House message until he had read it through. As he pronounced the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt the delegates rose and cheered, save for the United Mine Workers who remained seated in a solid bloc.

Appropriate Answer

Mr. Murray said that an "appropriate answer" would be sent to the President at an "appropriate time," and left the matter without further comment. However, the discussion in the morning and the aid-Britain resolution itself were a partial answer to the President. The resolution declared: "America's workers cannot and will not tolerate any appeasement of any elements of forces which seek to undermine or compromise American democracy."

"The C. I. O. commends President Roosevelt for his forthright foreign policy and in the joint action of the President and Congress in the recent amendments to the Neutrality Law —."

It declared that "national unity toward this end is essential." And it wound up by attacking Charles A. Lindbergh and other . . . American 'Quislings.'"

Tells Workers to Produce

On the heels of this resolution, which brought a tumultuous reception from the convention in which even all but a few of the Lewis United Mine Workers joined, Leo Krzycki, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Sidney Hillman's union, took the floor.

With thinly veiled reference to the coal strike, he said that the

Continued on Page 20, Column 6

C. I. O. Indorsement of U. S. Foreign Policy: Page 3.

Text of Roosevelt letter to C. I. O.: Page 3.

Report to Soldiers' Mothers

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, S. C., Nov. 18—Wearing green "observers" armbands, a small corps of newspaperwomen today crisscrossed Red and Blue Army lines near here at the War Department's invitation to tell mothers how their sons were thriving as the Carolina maneuvers reached their final stage.

Transporting women observers to the "front" in a cushioned bus was an idea of the new women's interests section of the War Department's public relations section.

They were exempt from regular War Department rules that make reporters as liable to capture as soldiers, but at the same time were duly warned by Col. W. A. Ganoe, Public Relations Chief of the First Army, against becoming "Mata Haris" and disclosing "secrets" learned on the "Blue" side when talking to "Red" soldiers. All data concerning location of troops in the 10,000-square-mile area in North and South Carolina now covered by maneuvering troops is considered a military secret since its disclosure might give the "enemy" an advantage.

Without getting in the way of troops advancing to the hottest battle of the two-month Carolina campaign, the women reporters inspected field kitchens preparing "blackout" dinners, interviewed soldiers technically "killed," plowed through foot-deep dust to watch tanks out of commission because they were in the enemy's hands.

Questions Unrestricted

The reporters, chiefly from Washington and New York, were unrestricted in the questions they could ask, but these were the most common:

"When did you have a bath last?"

"How's the chow?"

"Have you had to go hungry?"

"Is the morale good?"

"What shall we tell the women of the country to do for the soldiers?"

The replies:

The food in the field is "O. K." but sometimes a fellow gets lost from his kitchen for several days. They carry emergency rations but you don't eat them "unless you're starving."

You sleep wherever you happen to be. You're lucky if you have a nice warm flat hood on a truck for a bed. Soldiers get four blankets apiece. Usually they pool their blankets and sleep two together, two blankets underneath and six on top.

Interrupted Sleep

Most men get to sleep from sundown to sunrise, but a few, including men who are drawing rations or repairing tanks and other equipment, have to go for days at a time with only catnaps.

Every soldier is supposed to get a bath once a week, but they aren't always close enough to a town or a mobile shower unit to get it.

For the man who is used to cleanliness at home, the dirt is the worst part of Army life, they report. The dusty Carolina roads, the motorized equipment, the men's faces are all one olive drab tone these days, even without camouflage.

As for morale, they say generally, "it's as good as could be expected." There are some men going "over the hill," or deserting, but that, one soldier explained, is usually after they've started drinking.

Ask them what they want the women back home to do, and offhand, they say, "tell them to write to the War Department and get us out of this," but on second thought they decide they'll be satisfied with a good, big homecoming during their 10-day Christmas holiday.

A Million Aliens Forced to Fight for Hitler

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All indications point to a violent effort by Adolf Hitler to bring France into line in full military "collaboration" with the Axis.

Added to the wooing of Turkey, the slowing up of the Russian campaign and our own repeal of the Neutrality Act, one comes to the conclusion that Hitler-in-a-hurry needs reinforcements badly to offset a possible two-front war on land. A re-armed puppet France, its legions under German command, would fulfill a double purpose—relief of German garrisons for use elsewhere, and protection of the Axis Atlantic frontier.

Whether the German troops which would be released should France march with the Axis would go to the eastern front, to Asia Minor in particular, or be employed elsewhere, is beside the question for the moment. The most significant point is the growing

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Wide World

Rumanian Troops Rest From Battling Russians at Odessa

Rumanian soldiers rest on the wall along the Odessa harbor after the fall of the Russian city to the Axis, according to the German caption. Photo sent by radio from Berlin to New York.

Grange Calls on Congress to Ban All Strikes That Restrict Defense Output

Labor Asked to Vie With Farm In Speeding Up of Production

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 18—Farmers, working longer hours to produce "food for freedom" in increasing quantities, are asking labor to get down to business and do as much to increase and speed up the defense output.

Meeting here for the 75th convention of the National Grange, farm fraternity, representatives of rural people in 37 States sent two messages to President Roosevelt today. One, a resolution adopted last night, calls upon Congress to enact legislation to take such action as will prevent and prohibit all strikes which would retard the progress of defense industries. This resolution was sent also to Vice-President Wallace and to Speaker of the House, Samuel Rayburn.

The other message was an appeal directly to President Roosevelt to put forth his best efforts to persuade the railroad brotherhoods to accept the recommendations of his fact-finding board which investigated the issues involved in their threatened strike.

Today was a vacation for the nine days' Grange convention. Two hundred Grangers rose early this morning and set forth in a procession of six buses to Cape Cod.

A glimpse of Plymouth Rock, lunch in a cord factory, a visit to old Sandwich and modern Camp Edwards, and a real clambake were adventures for people from other parts of the country.

Sides with Labor

The Grange does not regard itself as in any sense an anti-labor organization. Indeed, some of the State Grangers have at times definitely taken sides with labor when they believed State laws unfair to the organized worker were passed or about to be enacted. But the organization has never tried to enlist labor support as has, for example, the Farmers' Union. And when it thinks labor is getting more than its share in any situation, or demanding privileges contrary to the general welfare or to the interests of agriculture, it comes out in plain language.

That's what it is doing now. Moving the passage of the resolution regarding strikes in defense industries, Ralph W. Smith, Iowan State Master and Chairman of the Grange Committee on Public Welfare, spoke in frank language.

"It is time for us to realize," he said, "that every hour lost in production of defense materials heightens the possibility—in fact the probability—of American lives lost on the battlefield. The time is past when we can quibble over national security. We must not lose sight of first our opportunity, second our duty, and third, our service to agriculture.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

"Whereas: Strikes in defense industries have caused tremendous loss in the number of man hours and time thus lost can never be replaced; and whereas strikes are detrimental to the national welfare by curtailing the manufacture and shipment of vital defense products and also are undermining to morale; therefore be it resolved, that the National Grange requests Congress to immediately take such action as will prevent and prohibit all strikes which would retard the progress of defense industries."

Railroad Strike

The second piece of action on labor concerned the specific case of the threatened railroad strike. The letter sent by the Grange to President Roosevelt was designed, one member said, to stiffen his back with regard to the railway situation.

Farmers, another member emphasized, are doing their utmost to raise more food for Britain. If a strike is called for early December, they will not be able to deliver the goods—the cheese, the poultry products, and so on. So they have a real interest in settlement of the strike.

The letter pointed out that since carriers have signified their willingness to accept the findings and recommendations of the President's fact-finding board, the rail workers should do likewise. Otherwise, all the machinery established by law for the peaceable settlement of disputes would be thrown into the discard, as the Grange sees it.

"In our opinion the board went as far as it could go toward meeting the demands of the men without abjectly sacrificing the interests of the nation," said the Grange. "A railroad strike at this time would be nothing less than a major calamity. We sincerely trust therefore that you will put forth your best efforts to persuade the men to accept the findings and recommendations of the fact-finding board."

Elections this year brought some comparatively new delegates into prominence. The two women officers elected yesterday were here for their first national convention as wives of new State masters. They are Mrs. Velva M. Sutherland, of Big Fork, Mont., chosen as Flora in the order, and Mrs. Sara C. Hambright of Blacksburg, S. C., elected Lady Assistant Steward.

For Winfred G. Armstrong of Niles, Mich., the new Treasurer, this was a second national convention as State Master. Before becoming active in the Grange, Mr. Armstrong was President of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association, a post he held for five-years, and Mrs. Armstrong was President of the Ladies Auxiliary. Just this fall Mr. Armstrong retired from his rural mail route. Educated as a civil engineer, the Grange Treasurer gave up his profession for farming, feeling he needed to be out doors. From farming he went to carrying the mail and performed this service for 25 years. Now, retiring from that work he is taking up important duties both as head of the State Grange and an officer of the national organization.

Other officers elected yesterday were veterans of national conventions. In this group are Albert S. Goss, National Master; Kenzie S. Bagshaw, member of the Executive Committee; and Lee R. Pritchard, of Denver, Colo., Assistant Steward. All other officers were re-elected.

The State of Washington will be host to the next convention, the Grange decided yesterday. The city will be picked by the executive board.

Opposes Centralization

Opposition to centralization in government—a continuation of the policy supported by Louis J. Taber for 18 years—was pledged by the new Master, Albert S. Goss, in his first press conference after election.

The meeting of Mr. Goss with the "newspaper boys" was very informal. He talked freely and made clear his position. He is opposed first and always to centralization of authority in Washington, he said. He has spent the last couple of years opposing measures which would increase that trend.

The heart of the Nation's economic problems is over-centralization, in this leader's opinion.

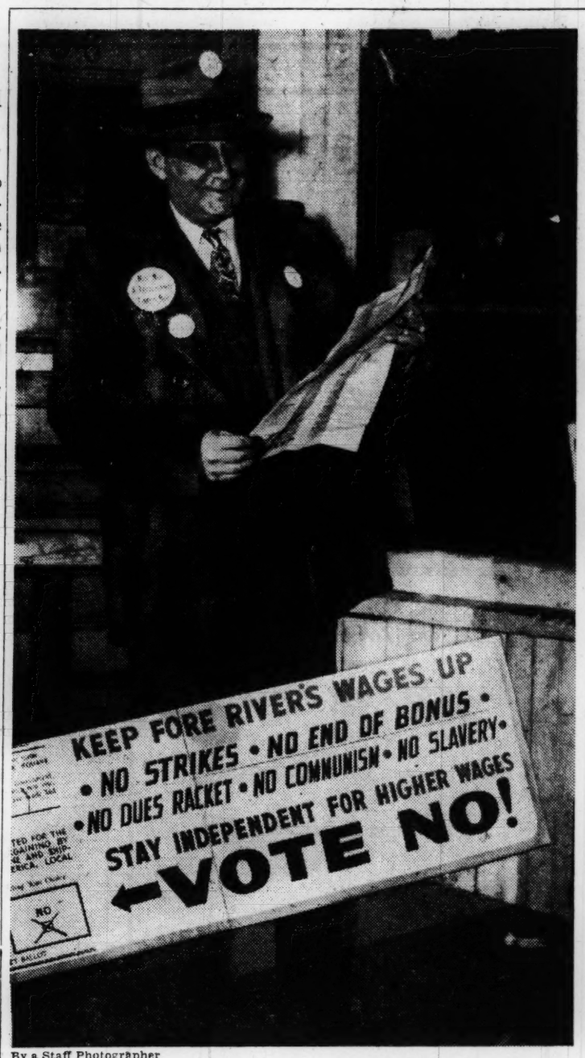
"There is grave danger," he said, "of any department of government feeling too responsible for the people's welfare. Taking too much responsibility, the department takes too much control. I've worked with the Grange for the last 27 years because I believe this organization keeps us closest to the grass roots. One of the chief functions of the Grange today is to keep us from getting too far from fundamentals."

Foreign Relations

As for foreign relations, Mr. Goss said he has as yet taken no stand.

"I'm hoping," he said, "that the combined wisdom of this group will bring out a fairly well defined course and show what it is best for our Nation to do in this crisis. It is an extremely difficult decision for all of us."

A check for $1,000, a gift of the oldest of all local Granges, Potomac Grange No. 1 in Washington, D. C., was presented to the organization in convention last night, by Chester H. Gray, Master of that Grange. The money is to go to the National Jubilee Building Fund being raised to put up a building in Washington for Grange activities. The proposed structure will contain offices, an ideal Grange hall, a Grange museum, research offices. Other contributions for this purpose are being received during the convention and a good share of the cost is expected to be raised before the delegates go home.


KEEP FORE RIVER'S WAGES UP
• NO STRIKES • NO END OF BONUS •
• NO DUES RACKET • NO COMMUNISM • NO SLAVERY •
STAY INDEPENDENT FOR HIGHER WAGES
←VOTE NO!

By a Staff Photographer

Final Day's Campaigning at Fore River Shipyard

William H. Norton, President of Independent Union of Fore River Workers, reading the last broadside of his organization outside its campaign headquarters.

Paul V. Mulkern, a national representative of the shipbuilding union of the C. I. O., at its main organization headquarters in Quincy, Mass.

Union at Stake In Labor Vote At Fore River

The sharpest campaign between rival labor organizations that New England has seen in many days sprinted down to its finish today at the great Fore River Shipyard at Quincy, Mass.

Every resource of party politics—literature mounting into the hundreds of thousands of pieces, buttons, meetings, newspaper, radio, soundtruck, and house to house calls—was called to service in the labor competition.

The 36-foot balloon brought down yesterday by a hostile bullet was refilled with gas today and sent aloft again.

Tomorrow the nearly 14,000 workers who are building warships in New England's largest shipyard settle their long contest in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Began in February, 1936

"This brings to its climax litigation and organization that have been going on since February of 1936," commented Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB, today.

"These five years and a half make this case the longest so far as I know in the Board's history.

"I hope the outcome will furnish a clear cut determination of the issue."

Both the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the independent union claimed success for their months of campaigning.

Officials of the C. I. O. union declared their drive the biggest the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America had ever undertaken.

Flood of Literature

On the other side, the independent union kept turning out new literature from the printer on a scale to challenge any trade union's activity, worked its mimeographing machine so hard that it broke down today, and prepared to carry its drive to midnight tonight, when the balloting begins.

The single choice the shipyards workers will vote tomorrow is yes or no for the C. I. O. union. If this wins, it will represent the production and other workers involved for the purpose of collective bargaining. This bargaining will be with the Bethlehem Steel Company which owns the yard.

If the C. I. O. loses, the Independent Union of Fore River Workers plans to sign a two-year contract with the company, Robert A. Zottoli, attorney for the union, said today.

As the final day of campaigning wore on, the dominant issue appeared the familiar question of the C. I. O. versus independent labor organization.

The C. I. O. forces renewd their charge that the independent union was really a company union and company-dominated.

On the other side, the independents played up C. I. O. strikes, and protested against what they termed the importation of outside leadership.

Commerce Chamber Urges Dropping of Seaway Plan

Six hundred representatives of New England business, industry, transportation, finance, and labor today urged abandonment of the "costly St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project" in favor of an all out defense effort.

At a crowded luncheon meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the marshaling of all the nation's resources, both man power and financial, to complete the necessary domestic defense projects instead of embarking on the huge waterway program, which it termed "without defense value in the present emergency."

T. J. McGrath, Executive Director of the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, who came from Washington to address the meeting, pointed out that the country was not in position to turn labor and capital into the gigantic waterway project.

"We are at war—the new kind of undeclared war—the kind not heard of until Japan marched into China about four years ago," Mr. McGrath said.

Sponsored by the National St. Lawrence Project Conference—a nation-wide organization with the sole objective of opposing the plan to dredge a 27-foot-deep ship channel from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, at an estimated minimum cost of $600,000,000—the meeting shed additional light on the proposed development of hydro-electric power in connection with the ship channel.

No greater service could be done by thoughtful and patriotic Americans than to impress upon Congress their fixed conclusion that this is no time for enactment of measures of benefit only to limited localities, when every energy of the nation must be devoted to defense, declared Mr. McGrath.

"President Roosevelt, animated by his desire to increase the consumption of electric energy under public control, has, since the days he was Governor of New York, strongly favored the St. Lawrence project, mainly, I feel sure, because of his interests in power production," continued Mr. McGrath in reviewing the history of the project.

In 1933, a treaty was negotiated between the United States and Canada, terminating years of discussion and investigation, and which was submitted to the United States Senate for ratification. That treaty was defeated in 1934, Mr. McGrath explained. Revived in 1938 as a proposed new treaty, the measure failed to win approval by the Dominion of Canada officers. After the present war started, the plan was again proposed as a national defense measure and now is listed in the omnibus rivers and harbors bill, pending in Congress, which calls for nearly $1,000,000,000 for several projects, some of which have been rejected previously.

Pending legislation would classify the project as an agreement between the United States and Canada, with the work to be performed by Canada not necessary to be completed before Dec. 31, 1948, Mr. McGrath said, charging it to be a "gigantic raid upon the Treasury unprecedented in the history of pork barrel legislation."

State Income Tax Receipts Below Rating

Although Massachusetts 1941 income tax receipts distributed to local communities have fallen approximately $2,600,000 short of estimates, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, today asserted a drop will not result in municipal deficits at the end of the year.

With all but one-half of 1 per cent of the assessed taxes collected to date, the receipts total $18,085,181, compared to Mr. Long's estimate of $20,586,182. The deficiency amounts to $2,501,001.

Unless this deficit is balanced by other financial factors, the cities and towns face a 1941 cash deficit equal to that amount, which they would be forced to make up in their 1941 local taxation. The reason is that municipalities base their local tax rates on the estimate given by the Tax Commissioner.

Cash Surpluses

However, Mr. Long today explained that most municipalities will have substantial cash surpluses in their welfare accounts because of the sharp drop in welfare costs due to the national defense re-employment boom.

In addition, he pointed out that the State annually averages approximately $1,000,000 in back income tax collections which the cities and towns may apply to the 1941 income tax deficit, if they desire.

Furthermore, State collections of corporation taxes which are also distributed to cities and towns, is expected to be approximately $500,000 higher that Mr. Long's estimate. Thus the $2,500,000 income tax deficit will in effect be cut to approximately $2,000,000.

The collection of corporation taxes for the first 11 months of the 1941 fiscal year totals $10,991,494 compared to the estimated full year yield of $10,530,303.

The tax commissioner promised that if any city or town is in danger of a 1941 revenue deficit, readjustments will be made to prevent such a condition.

Boston Hardest Hit

Boston is the hardest hit by the income tax receipt drop. Whereas Mr. Long estimated Boston would receive $4,225,575, it is receiving only $3,679,942, a drop of $545,633.

Worcester also is suffering a sharp cut, the Long estimate for the State's second largest city being $917,418, while receipts total only $808,089.

Likewise, Springfield, Massachusetts' third largest city, is receiving $684,148 compared to Mr. Long's estimate of $785,162.

Commissioner Long explained that his estimates were based partly upon the expectation that Massachusetts' income would be swelled substantially by defense production. The increase, however, did not fulfill the Commissioner's expectations. Mr. Long also said he had made the income tax estimate purposely large to offset partially the decreased welfare cost which was not reflected in many local appropriations.

As the same time, the Commissioner said that his department's audits during the coming year probably will produce additional 1941 income tax revenue which will eliminate the present $2,500,000 deficit.

Curley Says 135 Prisoners Freed to Vote for Tobin

In the hands of Boston Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty today was a protest from James M. Curley that 135 prisoners were released from the City's Deer Island jail Nov. 3, just the day before the last municipal election, so they could vote for Mayor Tobin.

In a letter delivered to District Attorney William J. Foley early this afternoon, the defeated mayoralty candidate charged that the Corrupt Practices Act was violated in the wholesale release of prisoners to participate in the election.

Mr. Foley immediately turned the letter over to Police Commissioner Timilty for investigation. Mr. Timilty was appointed to his present position in 1936 by Mr. Curley who was at that time Governor of the Commonwealth.

The letter included a list of names of 135 persons whom Mr. Curley asserts were released on the day before election, carried in buses to the Election Commission's offices, where they were given certificates that permitted them to vote the following day.

Interest Seems Subdued

The District Attorney pointed out that sentences under six months can be counted by the City's Commissioner of Corrections.

In the meantime today, political observers were wondering if they didn't detect signs of some sort of rift within the Curley forces. Their interest in the recount now proceeding at City Hall seemed conspicuously subdued today, in contrast to the vivid interest shown heretofore.

Conversations between Curley representatives and the Election Commission were quiet and moderate, a drastic change from relations of previous days when the Curley counsel have frequently clashed loudly and bitterly with the Commission.

Political observers attributed this sudden change of atmosphere to former Mayor Curley's radio speech last night, which apparently had a definite effect upon the political position of his legal counsel at the recount, former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly.

Kelly in the Spotlight

It should be explained that Mr. Kelly has borne the brunt of the Curley recount fight, engaging in controversy with the Commission, providing much of the news, and generally staying in the spotlight. Some observers have felt Mr. Kelly viewed the prominence of his activity as politically valuable, an interpretation which was not denied by Kelly supporters, who say their leader plans to run for Governor of Massachusetts in 1942.

It has been reported Mr. Kelly has hoped for Curley support in a Gubernatorial bid in return for his energetic role in the Curley Mayoralty campaign this year.

But Mr. Curley, in his radio speech last night — which was billed as a "discussion of election frauds" — not only reiterated charges that he was dishonestly declared defeated on Nov. 4, but went out of his way to score the Saltonstall administration on Beacon Hill. This unusual circumstance was widely interpreted in political circles today as a hint that Mr. Curley, himself, may run for Governor next year.

In that case Mr. Curley could hardly be expected to further Mr. Kelly's Gubernatorial aspirations, a fact of which Mr. Kelly appeared fully conscious today. That the former Lieutenant-Governor had been influenced by this development was borne out by a report from a reliable source concerning a conversation with Mr. Kelly today. Other political observers also explained Mr. Kelly's complete change of attitude in the recount on this basis.

Negligible Changes

Another exceptional development in the recount today was the failure of several Curley lieutenants to show up, and the suddenly casual interest in the recount displayed by certain Curley supporters on hand. This led observers to wonder if the Curley group also had lost interest in the recount. If so it might be explained by the fact that a recount of approximately half the votes, so far, has produced negligible change in the election results. Some observers, however, including certain Tobin supporters, advance the view that Curley lieutenants were keenly interested in the recount to gather evidence of alleged fraud for Mr. Curley's speech last night, an incentive no longer present.

It can be assumed, however, that the Curley forces will keep an eye out for any fact that might be useful in proving electoral fraud in court, inasmuch as Mr. Curley has filed formal notice with the Election Commission signifying his intention of pushing legal action charging fraud.

At noon today 196 precincts, or just over half of the city's 386 voting subdivisions had been recounted with a net gain of 300 votes for Mr. Curley. This was negligible, however, in that Mr. Curley lost the election by 9,500 votes according to official returns.

Suffolk Downs Stockholders Get First Dividend Checks

Stockholders in the Eastern Racing Association, operators of the Suffolk Downs horse race track in East Boston today were enjoying the first dividend in seven years on their 30,000 shares of stock.

The Association announced a $7-a-share dividend, the total amount being $210,000. The figure represents a major portion of the track's 1941 profit, the final amount of which has not yet been determined.

Until this year, the earnings of the track, which have averaged $220,459 a year, have been used to retire $2,000,000 in bonds used to build the track in 1935.

A track official said that the $2,00,00 in bonds were retired for approximately $1,600,000 because many of the shares were obtained for less than par value. Under stipulations connected with the bonds, no dividend on the stock could be declared until the bonds were retired.

It is understood that many of the bonds were held by stockholders. As a matter of fact, a substantial portion of the shares were distributed to bondholders as a premium.

No list of outstanding stockholders is available publicly. However, as of March 31, 1941, members of the track's official family held 39 per cent of the 30,000 shares. Charles F. Adams, President of the Association, held 5,964 shares, while V. C. Bruce Wetmore, Vice-President, held 5,400 shares.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

November 18, 1941

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight than last night, continued warm Wednesday and Thursday; moderate southwest winds; the lowest temperature tonight will be about 50 degrees.

Maine: Mostly cloudy east and north, fair southwest portion tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight, continued mild Wednesday and Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy north, fair south portion tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; continued mild Wednesday and Thursday, moderate to fresh southwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday, warmer tonight; continued warm Wednesday and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Block Island: Moderate southwest winds tonight increasing to fresh on Wednesday; weather fair and visibility good tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Moderate southwest winds over central and north portions and moderate east and southeast winds over extreme south portion tonight; fresh southwest winds Wednesday becoming strong at times in north portion in the afternoon; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	38	Minneapolis	55	54
Chicago	53	52	New Orleans	66	58
Denver	39	38	New York	43	41
Helena	60	59	Norfolk	37	34
Kansas City	60	59	St. Louis	54	52
Los Angeles	50	48	San Francisco	41	39
Miami	76	72	Washington	38	37

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 18, 1941.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:34 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Wednesday, 10:53 a. m.; height 12.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:50 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Community forum at which E. Fred Cullen, Executive-Secretary of the New England Committee to Defend America, will be the featured speaker. At the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, at 7:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Three one-act plays presented by the Budget Playbox of Wellesley College. Plays by Thornton Wilder, Rupert Brooke and William Saroyan will be staged by students under the direction of Miss Edith M. Smaill. In the Theater Workshop, Wellesley College, 8 p. m. There will be a repeat performance Wednesday evening.

Illustrated lecture entitled "The Work of the Mount Washington Observatory" by Prof. C. F. Brooks, Director of the Blue Hill Observatory. In the Geology Lecture Room of the University Museum, Oxford Street, Cambridge, 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

"Independence of Thought and Propaganda" by Prof. Carl J. Friedrich. This is the second in a series of eight lectures on "The Belief in the Common Man," a Lowell Institute feature. Admission is by ticket only and free tickets may be had by writing the Curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston Public Library. Lecture is at 8 p. m.

University lecture entitled "Notable Contributions to the Advancement of Radio" by Jamison R. Harrison, Professor of Physics at Tufts College. At Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, 8 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Chinese Minor Arts" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Morning of Diversion, at which Louis Bromfield, noted author, will be the guest speaker. Mr. Bromfield will describe the methods and technique employed in producing best sellers. This lecture is the first of six Morning of Diversion lectures sponsored by Mrs. William Dana Orcutt. In the Ballroom of the Hotel Somerset, 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 12
Radio Timetable: Page 4

'Summer' Coming For Thanksgiving

Brisk November days will be moderated by a touch of real summer-like weather over Thanksgiving, the Weather Man said today, at the same time dropping a hint to the effect that it might rain during the climactical high school football game Thursday morning.

In official Weather Bureau language, it was forecast that during the period from 7:30 p. m. today to 7:30 p. m. Saturday, New England would see temperatures well up in the 70's, possibly establishing new records.

Near the "middle of the period"—and that would be the 20th, Thanksgiving Day—there will be "moderate" showers, it was predicted, amounting specifically to about one-fourth to two-thirds of an inch.

It will turn colder about Friday, according to the weather man.

Temperature was 57 at 11:30 this morning, and the Weather Bureau forecast was that it would rise to above 70 by late afternoon, falling to around 50 after dark.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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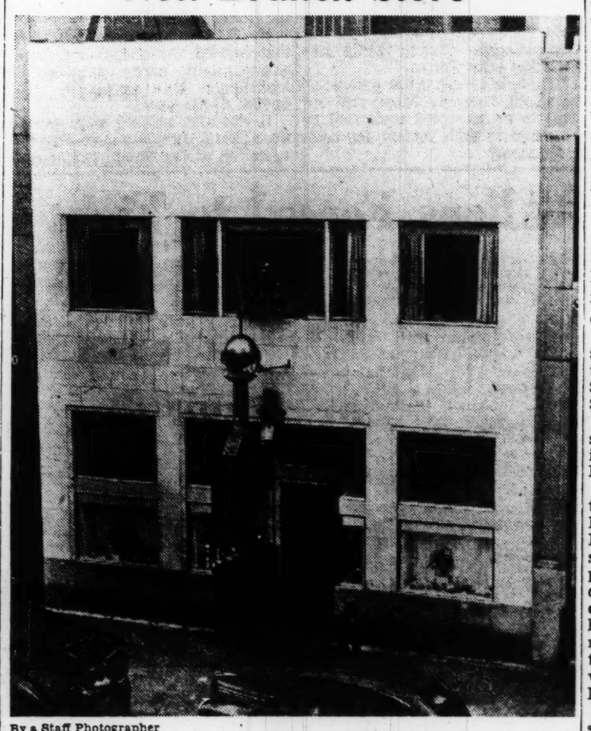
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

New Branch Store



By a Staff Photographer

Bigelow Kennard & Co. on Boylston Street

Exterior of remodeled building occupied by the new branch of Bigelow Kennard & Co., Inc., on Boylston Street. The Boylston Street branch of the jewelry firm opened yesterday.

Dorothy Wright's Dancing School
295 Huntington Ave., Boston Com. 6151
ADULT BALLROOM CLASSES
Monday Through Thursday, 8 P. M.
Practice Dancing Saturday Eve.
ONE TRIAL CLASS FREE
TEN CLASSES $5.00
BALLET—TAP
(PRIVATE LESSONS)
Member of Chicago National Association of Dancing Masters
Closed Wed. evening and Thurs. this week

Text of Roosevelt Letter To C. I. O. Urging Unity

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18 (AP)—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to the Congress of Industrial Organizations' annual convention:

Mr. Philip Murray, President
Congress of Industrial
Organizations

Dear Mr. Murray:

Will you please extend my greetings and felicitations to the officers and members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations attending your annual convention. At the same time let me wish, with all your members, for a meeting out of which will come substantial good and benefit to American wage earners, to American business, to American farmers, and to the American public.

The annual conventions of American labor groups are symbols of the freedom which we in the United States enjoy and must make every sacrifice to maintain. Only in a democracy could such a meeting be held.

But they as well as freedom of worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and all property rights are today threatened by the menace of Hitlerism which has already blighted so many peoples who cherish liberty and happiness.

Unless these freedoms are protected from this world scourge, free trade unions and all other free institutions will vanish. In order to protect them, our defense program must be all out and at all times. We need guns, tanks, planes and ships and we must produce guns, tanks, planes and ships without delay and without interruption, and the American people and their Government are determined that we shall have them.

I have every confidence that your members, recognizing the imperative needs of the American people in the interest of American defense will co-operate with all other American groups in the common and in the patriotic interest. Americans will demand such a contribution from management, from labor and from all other groups for the preservation of home, family, religion and nation.

In my message to the American Federation of Labor convention I said to that meeting as I say to the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention: In this hour when civilization itself is in the balance organizational rivalries and jurisdictional conflicts should be discarded. Only by united action can we turn back the Nazi threat. The establishment of peace between labor organizations would be a patriotic step forward of incalculable value in the creation of true national unity.

American labor organizations today have a great responsibility. Enslaved workers the world over look to their American brothers for the production of the weapons which will make them free again. American workers cannot and must not fail them in their hour of need and our hour of need.

Very truly yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Text of C. I. O. Resolution Indorsing Foreign Policy

DETROIT, Nov. 18 (AP)—The text of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' resolution on foreign policy follows:

Whereas (1.) Hitler and the Nazi Government, in their drive for world conquest, directly menace the security of the United States:

(2.) The triumph of Hitlerism means the destruction of democracy and subjugation of the people to depths of physical and spiritual torture and economic exploitation. This has been amply demonstrated through the wanton acts of aggression on the part of the Nazi Government, destroying nation after nation, and expunging, wherever its iron heel has trod, the liberties, traditions, and democratic institutions of the common people, now, therefore be it

Resolved, the C. I. O. reflects the aims and needs of American workers—the desire and right to live and work as free men in a free democracy. American workers cannot and will not tolerate any appeasement of any elements or forces which seek to undermine or compromise American democracy.

Cognizant of Dangers

We are fully cognizant and deeply appreciative of the dangers to our country as a result of the continued aggression of the Nazi Government and Hitlerism. We cannot condemn too vehemently the cold-blooded murder of innocent civilians in the conquered nations by Hitler and his Nazi hordes and call upon our Government to rally all free nations in their official condemnation of these brutal policies.

At the present time the people of Great Britain and of the Soviet Union and China are engaged in their heroic struggle to smash Hitlerism. President Roosevelt, reflecting the unquestioned desire of the American people, has espoused the policy of extending complete and full aid to these nations in their vital struggle which involves the interests of the American people.

The C. I. O. declares it to be of paramount importance to the security of this nation that we immediately furnish all possible aid to and completely co-operate with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China, which are the nations now carrying on the struggle to rid the world of Naziism, the enemy of mankind, and thereby bring about the military annihilation of Hitler's regime. This program must be coupled with an aggressive preparedness and active defense by the united efforts of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The C. I. O. commends President Roosevelt for his forthright foreign policy and in the joint action of the President and Congress in the recent amendments to the Neutrality Law which will permit this nation to immediately arm and protect American ships and American seamen carrying vitally needed supplies to the heroic people of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China, and thereby assure the quicker defeat of Nazi Germany.

National Unity Essential

National unity toward this end is essential. Efforts of any such as Lindbergh to disunite the American people on such un-American issues as anti-Semitism must be ferreted out and exposed as Hitler's "fifth column." The American people demand that all aides of Hitler in this country, be they our home-grown Quislings or the representatives of his puppet states, such as Vichy, France, must not be permitted to cause dissension or sow their seeds of disunity in this Nation. Only through the united effort of all our people to protect our great Nation through the support of our clear foreign policy shall we survive with the heritage of our founders kept intact.

We urge upon our membership a greater effort in our national defense program, to formulate policies, call conferences, and consult with members of our national Administration, our employers, and other local groups, toward the end that by a mighty joint and unified effort we shall have done our part to destroy Naziism and preserve for the future benefit of America our present free and democratic way of life.

Art 'Low-Brow?' Ask Mr. Watson

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Don't let anybody high hat you if you happen to say, "I don't know anything about art but I know what I like."

Thomas J. Watson, art collector and Chairman of National Art Week, says he knows what you mean.

"Of course you don't know anything about art unless you've studied it," said Mr. Watson, "but you don't have to know anything to go out and buy yourself a picture."

Mr. Watson delivered himself of his forthright opinions between handshakes at a reception yesterday inaugurating a display of modern American art in home settings at a furniture store.

He advocated an independent spirit for the novice who'd like to find "something to fill in that blank spot on the living room wall."

"Don't go see art experts or try to study up or anything," he said, "just look around 'till you see something that looks pretty to you—at your price. There are lots of good American water colors for $10. If it makes you feel good, that's the picture for your house."

$650,000,000 in Gold On Way to Denver Mint

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 18 (AP)—The first shipment of $650,000,000 worth of gold being transferred from San Francisco was delivered at the Denver mint Monday under a guard of soldiers, policemen, and postal inspectors.

When the transfer is completed, gold in storage at the Denver mint will total $5,100,000,000, largest single store in the world except that held in vaults at Fort Knox, Ky.

SAFE TRAVEL MONEY

Worries about your travel funds are unnecessary when you carry American Express Travelers Cheques. They are spendable everywhere like cash—for transportation, at hotels, restaurants, filling stations, tourist camps, stores.

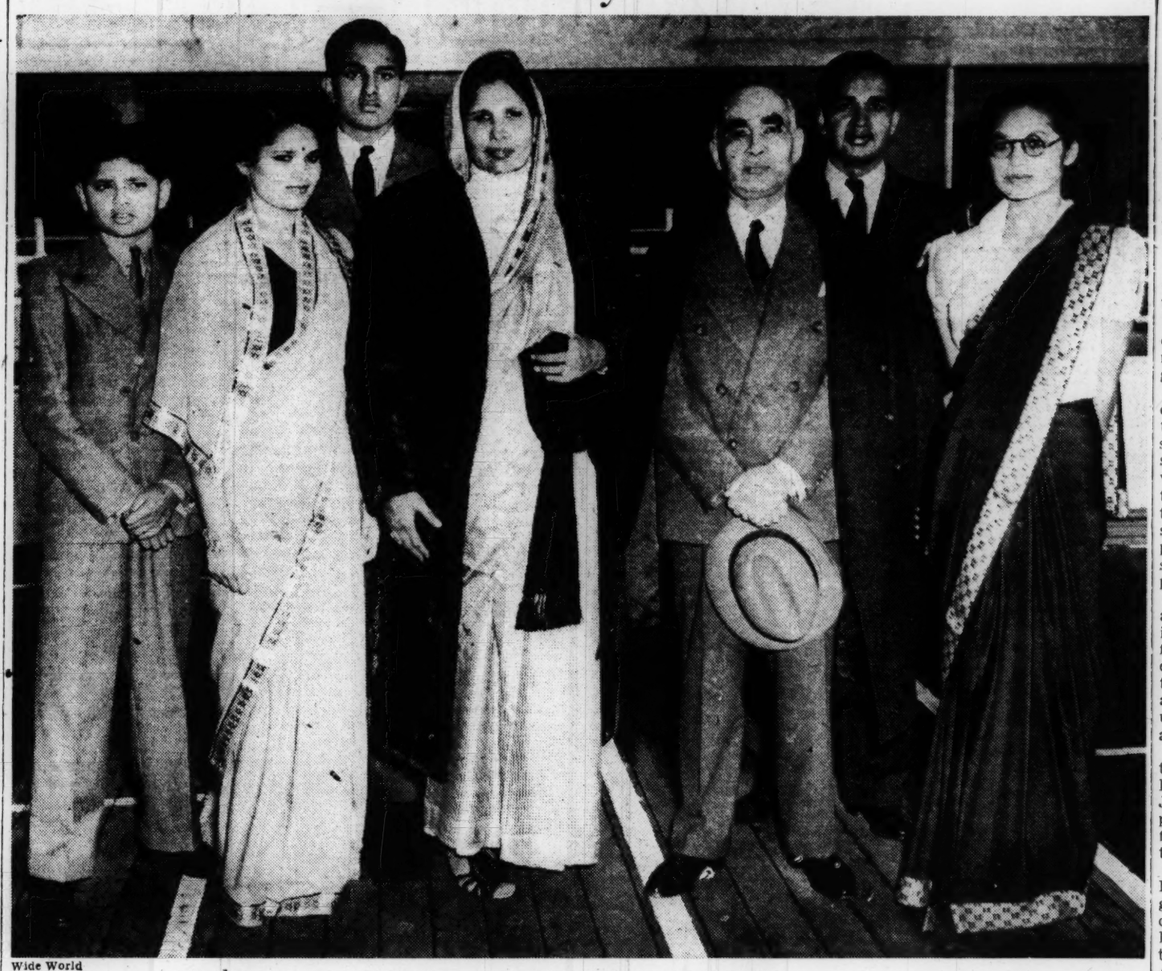
Your personal signature is your identification. Lost or stolen cheques are promptly refunded—that's the safety feature. Issued in denominations of $10—$20—$50—$100. Cost—75¢ for each $100. Millions of travelers use them.

For sale at Banks, Railway Express Agency, Western Union and many railroad stations.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

1891-50 Years of Unbroken Service-1941

Good Will Envoys From India



Wide World

The Bajpai Family Arrive in New York

Declaring that India is in the war against the Axis "to the hilt," Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, first Agent-General from India to the United States, is pictured with members of his family as he arrived on the President Monroe. Left to right are Katjani, Bhagwati, Lady Bajpai, Sir Girga, and Krishna. In the rear, left to right, are Dyrga and Yma. With India fast increasing its role as one of the arsenals of arms and other supplies for the Empire, and with the ship-lanes to the United States across the Pacific bearing a larger measure of the world's restricted trade, the ties between America and India have become increasingly important in the general plan of preventing further spread of totalitarian influence.

Air Mail Case Fraud Charge Is Not Upheld

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Seven years after the Government canceled major air mail contracts and accused the air lines of fraud and collusion, the Court of Claims has received an examiner's finding that the charge cannot be substantiated.

It was learned yesterday that the Court is waiting for briefs before setting dates for final hearings on the controversy.

However, Commissioner Richard H. Akers, examiner in the case, has completed detailed findings of facts.

Mr. Akers made no recommendation regarding the claim of the airlines for $2,842,197 against the Government for services rendered prior to the cancellation in 1934 and for damages because of the loss of the contracts.

But in reply to the Government's counterclaim of $23,409,953, Mr. Akers denied the principal Government allegation that the canceled contracts were obtained by fraud.

Mr. Akers said, "The record is insufficient to substantiate the claims of the defendant (Government) that these contracts and route certificates were secured through fraud, collusion, or a conspiracy on the part of the plaintiffs or their predecessors in interest, or that plaintiffs or their predecessors in interest were parties to fraud, collusion or a conspiracy with respect to the awarding of any contract or the issuance of any route certificate for the carrying of airmail."

Mr. Akers added that Postmaster General James A. Farley, in canceling the contracts in 1934, acted "in good faith after extended investigations and on the basis of the evidence."

The Commissioner's report was made in cases filed by the Pacific Air Transport, Boeing Air Transport, Inc., United Air Lines Transports Corporation.

Col. Gen. Ernst Udet

BERLIN, Nov. 18 (AP)—Col. Gen. Ernst Udet, German flying ace of the World War and Quartermaster General of the Nazi Air Force in this war, was killed in an accident yesterday while testing "a new weapon," it was announced today.

Adolf Hitler, who had named German Pursuit Squadron No. 3 for him in recognition of his achievements, ordered a state funeral in his honor.

In post-World War years, General Udet was known chiefly for his stunt flying.

On his 1931 visit to the United States he skimmed under New York's Hell Gate Bridge across the East River in a type of plane he never had flown before. Two years later he was a stunt flier at the national air races in Los Angeles and in other cities. He was a self-taught glider expert.

Wife of University Head Enrolls as a Student

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Mrs. Clarence A. Dykstra, wife of the President of the University of Wisconsin, enrolled as a student in the school's College of Agriculture short course.

She wanted to learn how to manage a dairy farm she purchased recently, she explained.

Full Aid to Defense Pledged By Roman Catholic Bishops

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States pledged wholehearted support to the defense of the country and expressed hope for labor peace last night in a statement which urged "respect and reverence for the authority of our civil officials."

Their pronouncement entitled, "Crisis of Christianity," reviewed the world situation and restated the historical position of the Roman Catholic Church in the language of Pope Leo XIII:

"The Almighty had appointed the charge of the human race between two powers, the ecclesiastical and the civil: the one being set over divine, and the other over human things."

The pronouncement also recalled Pope Pius XI's condemnation of Naziism and Atheistic Communism and his expressions of compassionate benevolence for the Russian and German peoples.

Earlier, the Bishops had set forth this statement on the present situation:

"Christianity faces today its most serious crisis since the Church came out of the catacombs.

Two Subversive Forces

"We, the members of the Administrative Board of the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference deputed in the annual meeting of the Bishops of the United States to express their mind on the Crisis of Christianity, declare, as shepherds of souls, that our concern is the supreme interest of religion. Our thoughts, therefore, turn to the two greatest evils of today which would destroy all spiritual values. We find two subversive forces; both in control of powerful governments, both bent on world dominance. They are Naziism and Communism.

"However plausible their constitutions and their propaganda, the alarming reality is that neither system understands nor permits freedom in its true Christian sense. Both systems usurp arbitrary power over the lives and destinies of men; their dictators assume a power that belongs to God alone."

Must Respect Authority

After restating the Church's long-time position on the division of ecclesiastical and civil things, the pronouncement said:

"Disrespect for authority, both ecclesiastical and civil, must be condemned. 'In the confusion of the hour,' we deplore the presumption of those who, lacking authority, strive to determine the course of action that the Church should take within her clearly defined field. Recognizing the liberty of discussion, and even of criticism, which our democratic form of government guarantees, we urge and commend respect and reverence for the authority of our civil officials which has its source in God."

The pronouncement closed by saying:

Special Plea to Labor

"If we trust in God we shall be constant in prayer. We shall pray for all the world, but especially for our own country: for the well-being of the Church, and for unity among our citizens. We shall pray that the Holy Spirit may enlighten, guide, and strengthen our Chief Executive, the Congress and all who bear the grave responsibility of government in these difficult days."

The Bishops expressed hope that labor leaders "will refrain from doing anything that is harmful to the general welfare," in a section entitled "Hope for Labor Peace."

They recalled they had many times "condemned the evils of unrestrained capitalism," and added:

"At the same time, in union with the Holy See, we hold that 'our first and most fundamental principle, when we undertake to alleviate the condition of the masses, must be the inviolability of private property.'"

5,000,000 Books For Armed Forces

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 18

More than 5,000,000 books will be sought for men in the armed forces and Merchant Marine through a Nation-wide collection system.

The United States Service Organizations announced yesterday that in a campaign sponsored by the American Library Association, the Red Cross and the USO, residents would be asked to deliver volumes to their home-town libraries.

British Roman Catholic View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—In view of the condemnation of the Russian Communist dictatorship equally with the German Nazi dictatorship voiced by the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States in a statement issued by the National Catholic Welfare Conference yesterday interest centers upon the markedly different line of reasoning adopted by leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain.

The view taken by the British prelates is that the question of Russia's Communism at the moment is irrelevant, that the main issue is to save the nations of Europe from being enslaved by the Nazi conqueror, for which task British and Russians find themselves allies.

On Sept. 26 the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, Dr. Richard Downey, in a statement delivered over the BBC by short wave, said:

"Russia . . . is ranged with us in the conflict. In her we have a powerful ally against the world domination sought by Germany. In this struggle against thraldom we are heartened by the support which has been so widely accorded us, and still more by the strengthening of our position through Russia's entering the war.

"But let me say clearly that we are not thereby committed to whatever ideology may obtain in Russia at the moment. Our opposition to Communism must be as rigidly uncompromising as ever. It is not to permit Communism that we fight beside Russia, but to put an end to the terrorism which darkens this globe. Russia is the latest victim of this terrorism. That Russia is now Communist is utterly irrelevant to the common stand which together we are making against aggression.

"We are both fighting for our very lives, for the existence of our nations—nay more, to save the world from being overcome by tyranny and reduced to slavery. . . . And it may well be that in the present process the soul of Russia may reawaken to spiritual values and the call of their ancient faith."

In a statement made July 7 last, Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, said that no one aware of the anti-Christian practices of the Nazis could be deceived by Hitler's latest pose as champion of European civilization—a pose assumed after the declaration of war on Russia.

"Our country, with our allies," he added, "is fighting against the attempt to subjugate Europe. No one will think that it has become in any way less vital to resist Herr Hitler's attempt to enslave the continent."

Anti-British Publishers Fail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The two-year-old publishing house of Flanders Hall, Inc., whose anti-British book and pamphlet issues were cited as a pro-Nazi propaganda link in the Government's foreign agent indictment proceedings last month against George Sylvester Viereck, has quietly passed out of the picture, it was learned here today. Confirmation that the firm has ceased came from Sigfried Hauck, who with his brother, Adolf, and his wife, Mary, all American-born, founded the firm at Scotch Plains, N. J., in 1939.

Mr. Hauck denied that Mr. Viereck, now awaiting trial on a charge of having concealed his propaganda activities, had official connection with the company, described in the indictment as his propaganda medium, "financed, controlled and directed by him." According to Mr. Hauck, papers of dissolution were filed with the New Jersey Secretary of State "for the best interests of the stockholders."

The dozen or more Flanders Hall publications, whose actual printing was done by outside establishments, took such titles as "The Slave Business," "Double-cross in Palestine," "The Hapless Boers," "Misadventures in Scandinavia," and "What About Africa?" The rights to its latest book, "We Save the Republic," by Stephen A. Day, have been transferred to the Shaw Publishing Company, of Washington, Mr. Hauck said.

The papers of dissolution were filed by Adolf Hauck, Vice-President of the firm and now a private in the United States Army stationed at Pine Camp, N. Y. The Hauck brothers are sons of A. W. Hauck, teacher of languages in a Plainfield, N. J., High School, who was active in German-American groups soliciting relief for Germany in this country prior to United States entry into the World War, when Mr. Viereck was a paid propagandist for the German Government.

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Uruguayan President Puts Defense Before All Else

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Defense comes before everything else so far as the Government of President Baldomir is concerned. This has been made clear in an official reply to criticism of the $17,000,000 armaments purchase plan financed by the United States.

The plan, which the Government insists upon, provides arms for three defense services. Actually, Uruguay will be called upon to pay only $7,800,000 and this in six annual installments of $1,300,000, beginning July 1, 1942.

The executive is emphatic in its demand for support from all sectors. An official statement was issued in rebuttal of "tendentious statements" that the purchases were "inopportune." It is suggested therein that road-building, education, industrial development and social progress will have to be postponed, when and where necessary, rather than hinder defense preparations.

In face of the war emergency and "the dangers involving humanity," the Government interprets its first duty to safeguard national independence and wealth. In the latter category are included spiritual as well as material values. Of what use is Uruguayan wealth, it is asked, if no defenses are available?

The Chamber of Deputies passed the defense plan after comparatively brief debate. It was reported by Julio V. Itaribe, who said it would place Uruguay in a position to fulfill formal Pan-American obligations in continental defense.

Another deputy, Dr. Dardo Regules, alluded to the "vital geographic position" of Uruguay, especially in the defense of the Rio de la Plata. He believes it necessary to defend this region jointly with Argentina and, thereafter, with other American powers. Much, in his opinion, depends on the disposition and ability of Argentina to reach a fraternal agreement.

According to Dr. Dardo Regules, the totalitarian war has destroyed all dikes and there is no other remedy than to return to the system of collective solidarity. It is a question of aligning the country on one side or the other, and, in his opinion, the majority of Uruguayans have already made up their minds they are for the democracies.

That is why, the Deputy thinks, Uruguay must advance toward the United States. The old criterion of neutrality, he warned the Chamber, will only lead to isolation, which is a self-defeating policy and more dangerous to national independence.

The opposition alluded to by the Government is probably among members of the Herrerista party, who on the basis of their contribution to the Chamber debate, prefer the arms program to be financed on a scale appropriate to domestic capacity. In other words, the Herreristas are not enamored of the American credit.

These opponents warn the Government to beware that the arms destined to defend democracy and Uruguayan security do not rebound against the nation itself.

Their opposition, however, appears also to involve a political maneuver to condition support on electoral and constitutional reform concessions.

The official statement was issued to dispose of the opposition arguments. Principal emphasis was placed on past neglect of defenses and the interdependence of world events which might bring the war to the Uruguayan littoral.

It is learned reliably that Uruguay plans to offer three air bases, in course of construction with Lend-Lease funds from Washington, to any continental power menaced by an outside nation. These bases are Laguna Negra, Carrasco and Duzazno.

A buying commission is now in the United States with authorization to proceed. At home President Baldomir has appointed a joint military and civil committee, headed by Gen. Alfredo R. Campos, to prepare civic defenses against air raids and chemical warfare.

To foreigners who ponder over these preparations the Uruguayans retort: "Look at the map of South America and study our position." Uruguay, cognizant of its vulnerable and vital littoral in the south Atlantic, is not taking any chances.

'Columns' in Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—With "sufficient aid" from the United States, the Latin-American republics could clean out the Nazis in six months, according to Dr. Hugo Fernandez Artucio, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Montevideo, who undertook a private investigation which stimulated official action to suppress a Nazi plot in Uruguay. Dr. Artucio, in an interview here yesterday, warned, however, that Germany's "fifth column" in the Americas was now stronger than ever and probably would undertake overt revolutionary activities along the West Coast if the United States went to war with Japan.

Unless the Germans are put down, Latin-America will become a vassal of the Reich and a base for military operations against the United States, Dr. Artucio declared. He said the Nazis were driven "underground" last July after attempted revolutions, but cautioned that they would begin open action at the first sign of the United States' preoccupation in a war.

Latin-American nations are engaged in a fight for their independence, and aid in the form of loans, war materials and "constructive propaganda" is needed from both the United States and Great Britain, Dr. Artucio declared. He lauded the assistance already given by this country, and indicated that Britain might soon square off with the Germans on the political battlefield of Latin-America.

Dr. Artucio, who will make a series of short-wave radiocasts to Latin-America over the National Broadcasting Company facilities, recently returned here from a two and a half month stay in England as a guest of the British Government. He said the world would some day be "astonished" to learn what the British are doing in the way of propaganda warfare on the Continent. Declining details, he said the "V for Victory" drive was only a small part of the campaign.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Needlework Guild Helps 54 Charities

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Fifty-four charities in Greater Boston this afternoon are receiving clothing for distribution from the Boston Branch of the Needlework Guild of America. Tomorrow it will go to men, women, and children through these various agencies, assuring them warm wearing apparel for the winter.

This morning at 11 o'clock the Guild opened its annual display of garments at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in connection with a social gathering of members and friends. On long tables in the State Suite of the hotel were piles of new clothing and, in some instances, sheets and pillow cases also, contributed by men, women, and children and to be given to men, women, and children. They were classified according to the charities through which they would go to the needy and had been assigned so far as possible according to the specific requirements of the different agencies.

Work Explained

"All ages give and all ages receive," said Mrs. Guy Cunningham, President of the Boston Branch of the Guild, explaining its work. Children or their grandmothers may contribute and thereby become members of the Guild, she said, and children and their parents, grandmothers and grandfathers may all be beneficiaries of its generosity.

Among the agencies to which contributions go are the Boston Children's Aid, the Boston Children's Friend, the Industrial Aid Society, which distributes all men's garments; and the Family Welfare Society, through which many children receive warm clothing for school wear.

The Needlework Guild is known everywhere as "the charity which helps all charities." It requires of its members at least two new garments or their equivalent in money with which they may be bought, as annual "dues." If nightwear or underwear are given, the garments are expected to be a pair—"one to wear and one to wash" is the Guild's slogan. The fact that the 1,800 members in Greater Boston last year contributed between 16,000 and 17,000 garments indicates that many give more than the minimum two garments, Mrs. Cunningham pointed out.

Section Presidents

The Guild is an organization that devotes itself to doing rather than meeting and the annual session held today is practically the only one of the year. It has section presidents under each of whom are an average of four directors, each having under her 10 members or more from whom they are responsible for collecting the garments.

The Honorary President, Mrs. James M. Newell, is among these directors. The others are: Mrs. Irving W. Bailey, Mrs. George C. Andrew, Mrs. John P. Chase, Mrs. Frederick A. Singleton, Mrs. B. Devereux Barker, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Francis A. Brewer, Mrs. William C. Chick, Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, Miss Gertrude Baker, Mrs. William O. Taylor, Mrs. Ralph M. Buck, Miss Martha Wetherbee, Mrs. Joseph Guild, Mrs. Reginald C. Heath, Mrs. Edward J. Samson, Mrs. George L. Dow, Mrs. Arthur M. Jones, Mrs. William R. C. Stephenson, Miss Edith Parker, Mrs. Vincent L. Pinkham, Miss Eleanor H. Jones, Mrs. Robert W. Atkinson, Mrs. Harry T. Harmon, Mrs. E. J. Sherman, Mrs. Montgomery Reed, Mrs. James M. Newell, Jr., Mrs. George L. Macomber.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. James M. Newell **Mrs. Guy C. Cunningham**

Shown during a visit today to the annual exhibit of the Boston Branch of the Needlework Guild which is being held in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston. Mrs. Newell is Honorary President of the Guild.

New Britain Health Officer Spurns Increase in Salary

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—The New Britain Health Board recommended a $500 increase, boosting Public Health Officer Louis J. Dumont's annual salary to $5,500, but he doesn't want it.

No, thanks, said Dr. Dumont. He suggested instead that his subordinates could use salary increases.

South End Nursery Group Hears Public Safety Official

Mrs. Ralph K. Hyde of Chestnut Hill, yesterday entertained the South End Day Nursery Auxiliary at its November social meeting. Mrs. Robert Homans, sister of Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, and Director of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety was the speaker of the afternoon.

Mrs. Homans said that in the civilian defense work, they preferred to have a woman come in and tell exactly what she could and would like to do, rather than to have her say she would do "anything," because, she said, women should do the kind of work which interests them most and for which they are best fitted.

She told the Auxiliary members what kinds of work were needed—knitting, air-raid warden and nursing—where to apply and where to train for such work. She also talked about the desirability of extra care to see that attics were cleared of inflammable accumulations. She suggested that the floor of the attic be covered with sand, to prevent catching fire from possible incendiary bombs, and that grounds and cellar be also free of rubbish.

Chairmen of the various committees gave reports of their activities, of the recent luncheon bridge and fashion show held at the Copley-Plaza in Boston. Those serving with Mrs. Hyde as assistant hostesses were Mrs. Henry C. Clark of Boston, Mrs. Louis S. Chase, Mrs. John N. Kenoricken, Mrs. Eugene M. Verges and Miss Frances Gibson, all of Brookline; and Mrs. Joseph Joyce Donahue of Jamaica Plain.

The axiliary raises funds to augment the amount given by the Community Fund for the Nursery in Dover Street where working mothers leave their children for the day. A nourishing meal is given at noon and rest and play hours for the children are under expert supervision.

Women's Forest Aid Praised

The work of women's clubs in educating young people as to the value of preserving our forests, was praised by Raymond J. Kenney, Massachusetts Commissioner of Conservation, speaking at the joint meeting of Massachusetts State Federation conservation chairmen and chairmen of the State Federation of Garden Clubs, in Horticultural Hall, Boston.

During 1941 approximately 1,500,000 persons used the facilities of the state parks and forests, Mr. Kenney said, for year-round forms of recreation. He showed colored scenic motion picture films of the State's parks to illustrate his remarks.

C. Russell Mason, of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, reported to the meeting the work of his organization in promoting an understanding of the needs of conservation through the schools. The Audubon Society, he said, is at present training a class of 25 teachers in the subject, who are learning the latest and best methods. A two-weeks course, with a teacher, is provided to several of the public schools around Boston, notably in Essex County, by the Society. Here the children are taught the value of bird, animal, and plant conservation, by means of discussion-group work.

Other speakers of the afternoon were Harrison A. Reynolds of the Forest and Park Association, who spoke about "New Laws for Our Forests," and Miss Elsie M. West of New Bedford, chairman of the Massachusetts State Federation of Garden Clubs, whose subject was "Food for Defense."

Clubwomen Meet At Swampscott

The Swampscott Woman's Club held an all-day program yesterday in the Ionic Club. Dr. Helen I. D. McGillicuddy talked on "Social Hygiene and National Defense," and later Mrs. Walter A. Hall discussed briefly "The World Calendar." Miss Antoinette Ann Vary also spoke, and her subject was "Decorative Fabrics and Their Uses."

The business meeting, Mrs. Peter O. Larson, President, presiding, opened at 2 o'clock.

A box lunch was brought by each member, and dessert was served by a committee consisting of Mrs. C. Howard Anderson, Mrs. Alvin T. Brann, Mrs. Clarence H. Burnham, Mrs. Raymond C. Corson, Mrs. P. Henry Foley, Mrs. Lester P. Marsh, Mrs. Benjamin A. Newhall, Mrs. Joseph C. Devlin, Mrs. F. J. Edwards, Mrs. Frank Marsh, Mrs. Allen B. Ranger.

Writer to Speak At West Newton

Among the events scheduled for the holiday period is a lecture on "England's Man of Destiny" (Winston Churchill) by Miss Phyllis Moir, at one time Mr. Churchill's secretary and author of the best-seller "I Was Winston Churchill's Secretary." The lecture will be given at a meeting tomorrow afternoon of the Community Service Club of West Newton.

Mrs. Walter S. Railsback is President of the club, and Mrs. George S. Fuller, program chairman, will introduce the speaker of the afternoon.

Refreshments will be served. Mrs. Edward S. Abbott will be in charge of this part of the day.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter - American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-26m)
3:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Waltz Time.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Salon Music.
6:00 a. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page. Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Dance Concert.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Semi-Classic Music; Music Appreciation.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; NBC Symphony Concert.
10:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Concert; News in English; Raymond Gram Swing.

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State Institutions to Feast On Turkey, Chicken an' Fixin's

Turkey—42,717 pounds of it—and all the fixings will be served to patients and attendants at the various state institutions on Thanksgiving Day.

But inmates and guards at the Charlestown State Prison will feast on chicken—one half of a three pound chicken to each individual—so that all will enjoy a choice leg and other select portions. The chicken purchase totalled 1,500 pounds.

George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, upon whose shoulders annually falls the job of buying the birds and some of the fixings, revealed that the State paid 29.5 to 30.5 cents a pound for turkey and 23.47 a pound for chicken. Thus nearly $13,000 was spent for turkey and $281 for chicken.

Mr. Cronin said that this year turkey cost the State between 7 and 8 cents a pound more than last year.

The state-purchased turkeys are prime western birds, weighing from 16 to 20 pounds, the larger birds being bought because they contain a larger percentage of meat and less waste than smaller turkeys.

In addition, the State Purchasing Department bought nuts, dates and figs for the Tranksgiving Day dinner at the institutions. Many of the institutions have grown their own vegetables. Other groceries they need are obtained through regular contracts.

While discussing the turkey transaction, Mr. Cronin revealed that the State has saved considerable money through timely purchase of numerous items.

Mr. Cronin assumed no particular credit for the transactions, explaining that such planning is the duty of his office. Yet he was obviously pleased that the savings were possible.

Anticipating the demand for fats for war purposes, Mr. Cronin purchased in September instead of October a year's supply of soap for the State. The purchase totaled 1,200,000 pounds, of which 225,000 pounds were toilet soaps.

Since the purchase, prices have advanced substantially, he said.

Another large saving was made on dried fruits. These were bought in August. Ordinarily the transaction takes place in November. Since the purchase prices have risen as much as three and four cents a pound, a substantial sum when the quantity bought is considered.

For instance, 110,000 pounds of dried apples, 203,000 pounds of prunes and 97,000 pounds of peaches were purchased. Dried apricot prices had soared so high that the State refused to buy its usual huge amount.

Mr. Cronin explained that prices are increasing because so much of these fruits are being bought by the Army as well as being sent to England.

While butter and egg purchases were not made at unusual times, the vast amounts used by the State annually is indicated. For example, in April the State bought 49,000 dozen eggs to be stored for use between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31. in June, 382,748 pounds of butter were purchased for the Sept. 1 to Dec. 31 period, For other periods of the year butter and eggs are purchased monthly or weekly, according to need. In addition the institutions keep huge flocks of hens from which the fresh egg production is substantial.

Talk on Cape Ann At Brockton Club

Miss Dorothy Hodgkins will talk on "Along the Cape Ann Trail," illustrating it with motion pictures, this evening at the Brockton Junior Women's Club's annual guest night party. The club will entertain the executive board of the Woman's Club in the Commercial Club auditorium.

Miss Phyllis Howland will preside at the business meeting, and Miss Anne Margos will be in charge of the program.

Miss Marjorie Neville will be in charge of refreshments.

Plans will be completed for the "Juwomclu Powwow," a dance which will be held at the Commercial Club the day after Thanksgiving for the benefit of the scholarship fund. The dance committee is headed by Miss Eleanor Winship and Miss Arlene Hayward.

All-Out Efforts For 'Our Freedom' Urged by Roberts

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—Justice Owen Roberts of the United States Supreme Court called upon every man and woman in the Nation to bend all energies in an effort to "keep our freedom."

Speaking last night at ceremonies inaugurating the Quarter Century Club of the Bridgeport Brass Company, working night and day on defense contracts, Justice Roberts said:

"There is no sphere, there is no task in which redoubled and unselfish effort will not tell in the great sum total of our national effort to keep our freedom and to perpetuate our democratic institution."

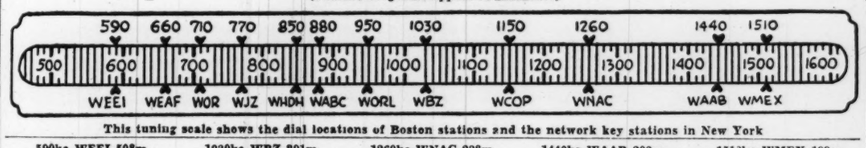
Declaring that the contrast between the freedom American industry and labor enjoyed and conditions in Europe was "staggering." Justice Roberts said this country's executives, skilled workers and common laborers still had the choice of working together "to save the principle by which we have lived and prospered . . . but valuable hours are running."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15	Of Men and Books	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	'University Life': Forum,	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Auspices Columbia Uni.	Sports and music
3:45	Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Tenor and Organ: Talk	Sports and music
4:00	Milestones in American Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Defense Program	"Melody Mirror"
4:15		Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	Army Maneuvers: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dance Concert	Union Labor Speaker
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": dance orch.
6:30	A Boy, Girl, Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	State University Ext.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Allen: vocalist; orch	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Jack Starr Hunt: Music	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heir?": drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"Arkansas Travel-	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Dance music
8:45	er": Bob Burns	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	366th Infantry Program
9:00	"We, the People":	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	Fred Waring's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Na-	NBC Symphony Concert:	Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	tion	Leopold Stokowski, con.	Molly: guests	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or-	NBC Symphony Concert:	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Hockey Game
10:15	Public Affairs	Leopold Stokowski, con.	soloists; orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	George Harris's Orch.
10:30	Wendell Willkie	Midweek Function	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Midweek Function	soloist: comedian	Male Chorus	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	'Parade of the News':	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:15	Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	dramatization	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:30	Music: Benny Good-	Want"; recordings	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News: Rudy Bundy's	"Day's End"
11:45	man's orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Orchestra	"Day's End"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Musical Clock	'George and Dixie'	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Gailey Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"The Virginians"	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	"Sophisticates"
10:15	"Man I Married"	Talk; Music; News	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
10:30	'Bright Horizons': sk	K. Ivers; Stories; Music	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Freddy Nagel's Orchestra
10:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; J. Dalton, songs	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
11:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
11:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane": sketch	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	Popular Music
11:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
11:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comment	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
12:00	"Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
12:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
12:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
12:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"Til Find My Way"	Religious Program
1:00	Dramatic sketch	Talk; Orchestra	'Light of the World'	Cedric Foster	"Birth of the Blues"
1:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	Sports Comments	"Birth of the Blues"
1:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Jubilee Four: quartet	John Kiley, organ
1:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchetra	'Grimm's Daughter': sk	Sports Comments	News Service
2:00	The Music Box	'Orphans of Divorce': sk	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
2:15	Bob Hannon, songs	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"WCAE Airliners," songs	Sports and music
2:30	News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk	"The Guiding Light"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Sports and music
2:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Children's Concert, Eu-	Sports and music
4:00	Columbia Concert	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife": sk	gene Ormandy, con-	Melody Mirror
4:15	Orchestra	Nell Giles	"Stella Dallas": serial	ductor	Melody Mirror
4:30	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	Army Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": dance orch.
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Services	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results; Music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	The Great Gildersleeve	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Dance Music
7:45	sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Civilian Defense Week	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Howard Barlow's Orch.
8:00	"Big Town": sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	"Big Town": sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About Today"
8:45	Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. dramatic series	Financial talk
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen, K. Baker,	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	"Danger Is My Business"	Alum: recordings
9:30	Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney":	News Service	Classical Album
9:45	guest; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Herbert Hoover	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Matty Malneck's Orch.	George Harris' Orch.
10:30	Herbert Hoover	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	"Mystery Hall": drama	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Musical Knowledge	"Mystery Hall": drama	Dance orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local News; Weather	Rep. Jerry Voorhis	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Monroe's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Aiken Defends Stand on War At Johnson People's Forum

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 18—United States Senator George D. Aiken answered the Vermont critics of his anti-Administration policy this week when he appeared as the guest speaker before the People's Forum at Johnson, asserting that he "was never more right in his life" than in his efforts "to keep American boys from dying on foreign battlefields."

The more than 300 persons who filled the auditorium in that little Vermont village heard their junior Senator with mixed emotions, for included in the cross-section of Vermonters attending were both political friends and enemies and just plain "folks" who knew their Senator intimately, and either agreed, or bitterly disagreed, with the stand he has taken on the nation's foreign policy. Irrespective of personal relations with the speaker, however, the matter of the attitude of Vermont's representative in the Senate toward the national foreign policy was dominant.

For more than two hours the Senator answered questions and sought to justify the position he has taken on both foreign and domestic policies of the Administration.

Declaring that a "war party is forcing war upon this country," Senator Aiken asserted that the "vision of the American people is obscured by a distant war," and that if this vision was not obscured the executive branch of our Government "would be called to account."

Other Assertions

Other paragraphs in his prepared speech declared:

That representatives of moneylenders, corporations with foreign investments, and insurance interests, desire war to protect their foreign investments.

That although we were told British troops would leave Iceland when we took possession, they are still there.

That the story the President told the country about the Greer at first was not true; similarly, the cases of the Kearny and the Reuben James.

That we are in danger of losing our republican form of government.

That members of the President's Cabinet, with his approval, have exceeded the constitutional and statutory powers of the executive branch of the Government.

That if you give the President support in his foreign policy, you may as well forget opposing his domestic policy and that the result will be a totalitarian form of government, "from which you and your children will never rid themselves."

Senator Aiken charged that both England and the United States are still shipping commodities to Germany by way of Portugal "The Rockefellers are still doing it," he said, adding that this is a repetition of what happened in the last war.

Stopping Hitler

Replying to the question, "Is it not necessary to stop Hitler," Senator Aiken said, "Yes, as desirable as it is to stop all dictators. As to it being necessary now, I think that is Europe's problem."

The orthodox method of promoting war is being used in America today, the Senator said. "The loud little handful is, as usual, shouting for war. The pulpit will warily object—at first; the great big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be war, and will say earnestly, and indignantly, 'it is unjust and dishonorable and there is no necessity for it.' Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen and at first will have a hearing and be applauded; but it will not last long; those others will outshout them and presently the anti-war audience will thin out and lose popularity.

"Before long you will see this curious thing: the speakers stoned from the platform, and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but do not dare to say so."

Aid for Schools

Increased State aid for schools has been asked by the Vermont Board of Education in a resolution adopted by the Board, according to Commissioner of Education Ralph E. Noble.

The present rate of State aid is $15 per equated pupil, which resulted in a payment for the fiscal year of $678,516.

The Legislature, at its last session, rejected a bill to raise State aid to $17 per equated pupil.

The resolution said, "We feel that we would de derelict in our duty if we failed to indicate our unanimous belief in the necessity for increasing State aid and to that end would call to the attention of the people of Vermont the vital necessity—now more than ever before—for maintaining the standards of our schools and an equal opportunity for education in all communities in Vermont."

Re-elected

Arthur H. Packard of Jericho was re-elected President of the State Farm Bureau for his 13th consecutive term at the annual meeting of Farm Bureau organizations held in Burlington over the week end.

Power Plan

A plan under which the city of Burlington would purchase the municipal properties of the Green Mountain Power Corporation for $1,250,000 will soon be referred to the taxpayers at a special city meeting. The plan provides for the merger of the Green Mountain properties with those of the Burlington Municipal Light and Power department.

The aldermen are expected to give the proposal a final study during the week and consider the reports of John Bauer of New York, City consultant, and the City Light Commission. Financing of the purchase is expected to be made through an issue of revenue bonds secured by the income from the newly acquired properties.

Wellesley Play Criticism Chance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 18—Having proved that plays can be produced on a budget of $10, the aim now of the Theater Workshop of Wellesley College is to educate the audience. Each person who sees one of the series of "Budget Playbox" productions, to be presented in Green Hall on the Wellesley College campus, is given an opportunity to write a brief unsigned criticism of the play. Tonight and Wednesday three one-act plays by Thornton Wilder, Rupert Brooke, and William Saroyan will be presented. The bill of the second set of plays on Dec. 16 and 17 includes plays by Richard Sullivan, Cloyd Head, and Beulah Folmsbee. There is no admission fee for these productions.

The purpose of the productions which take place in the Budget Playhouse is to give students an opportunity to work under strict limitations of budget, equipment, and time. An additional function of the workshop is to train groups to produce plays under conditions found at the army camps.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Nov. 19
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Canada Calls from London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—7:55 p. m.—"Thank You, America!" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:00 p. m.—News in English; Communications of the World Association of Hungarians. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—NBC Orchestra Concert (Re-Transmission); Director Leopold Stokowsky. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

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Plan E Plunges Into Legal Complications as Recount of Ballots Is Demanded

He's Uncle Sam's First Trainee But Still Is Civilian at Heart

By Frank Carey

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Nov. 18 (AP)—The first man to be inducted into the nation's training forces just a year ago today has no hankering to be a general. He wants to don his civies again and become a commercial artist.

"I'm a civilian at heart," says Private, First Class, John Edward Lawton, of Everett. "Army life is all right, and I've learned some valuable lessons, but I don't think I'm exactly cut out for it, and I don't think I'd want it as a lifetime job."

The slender, dark-haired youth who theoretically was the initial building stone for the first peacetime selective service army in the history of the United States, says his year in camp "hasn't been a bad experience at all."

Doesn't Want War

And how does he feel about the war?

"I don't want to get in it," he said quietly, "but who does?"

Young Lawton was one of the first to volunteer to take a year of service immediately. When the time came for mustering the selectees, the matter of New England time, and the physical "flunking" of four candidates ahead of him made Lawton the first man in the country to be accepted.

His experiences at Devens have been varied, and when the time comes for him to leave (that's up to Uncle Sam,) he will have given the Army something to remember him by—particularly the major on whose trousers Private Lawton spilled a glass of milk.

He "decorated" the major while serving as a waiter in the officers' quarters.

Gets Chance at His Trade

An unemployed assistant sign painter at the time his country called him, and a fair hand at sketching and oil painting, Mr. Lawton also has left his mark at the fort in the form of neat, free-hand signs painted on barracks, trucks and parking lots.

Ironically, Uncle Sam's lead-off man for the new army has had comparatively little "soldiering," if you look upon a soldier only as one who totes a rifle, marches to martial music and takes part in war game maneuvers.

He has had only a total of 20 weeks' training in the manual of arms, and close order drills, and at first found that the orders of the officers fairly "rattle your bones." In that time he had training in rifle-shooting, holding a gas mask, hiking, and handling riots.

But, as a member of a headquarters service company not specifically assigned to combat work, his duties have ranged from the waiting-on-table and sign painting to pick and shovel work as a "yard bird," and shining officers' boots as an orderly.

"Nothing very glamorous," smiled "No. 1," as some of his barracks-mates call him, "but then, I guess work like our outfit does is as necessary to defense as the work of a combat outfit."

He has been doing the orderly trick for more than two months now—cleaning up quarters, making beds, answering the phone.

Likes the Many Contacts

Young Lawton lives in a one-story barracks with 19 other members of Headquarters Company, Corps Area Service Unit 1,111.

"We got mostly everything in here," said a selectee who was lolling on a bed waiting for the dinner bell.

"We got a couple of school teachers, an accountant, a salesman, a timekeeper, a guy who runs a mill."

"We don't talk much about the war," said Lawton, "Mostly we talk about week-end trips and dates for dancing. A few of us go to Boston a couple of nights a week in a jalopy that one of the fellows has."

Mr. Lawton says he likes the way Army life brings a fellow into contact with men of different nationalities and religions.

"You learn to be dependent on one another," he said, "even if it only means borrowing some shoe polish."

He says he weighs about the same —130 pounds—as he did when he entered service.

"I guess this is a healthier life than a fellow lives on the outside—regular hours, regular meals—but I'll never get used to that getting up at 6 in the morning," he said.

Private Lawton's officers consider him "just a quiet unassuming kid—an average soldier with a perfect record."

Everett Group To Present Play

The Dramatic Class of The Friday Club of Everett will present "Twelve Hours by the Clock," a two-act play, Nov. 21, at the Parlin Junior High School.

The following members will take part: Mrs. Arthur H. MacKinnon, Mrs. Harry K. Jackson, Mrs. Edward J. Melanson, Mrs. S. Leroy Nickerson, Mrs. James F. Burns, Mrs. Leon A. Lewis, Mrs. Edward P. Rogean, and Mrs. Charles F. Fiantaca.

The Program Committee includes Mrs. James A. Quigg as Chairman, Mrs. Raymond Calpin and Mrs. Edward J. Melanson. In charge of properties are Mrs. Frank E. Lewis, Chairman; Mrs. Lenox B. Putnam, Mrs. Albert G. Freeman, Jr., Mrs. Gardner H. Shattuck, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur R. Fennell. The Chairman of Ushers is Mrs. Harold V. Buker.

Mrs. Frank E. Lewis is leader of the class and Mrs. James T. Gearon, Chairman of Education.

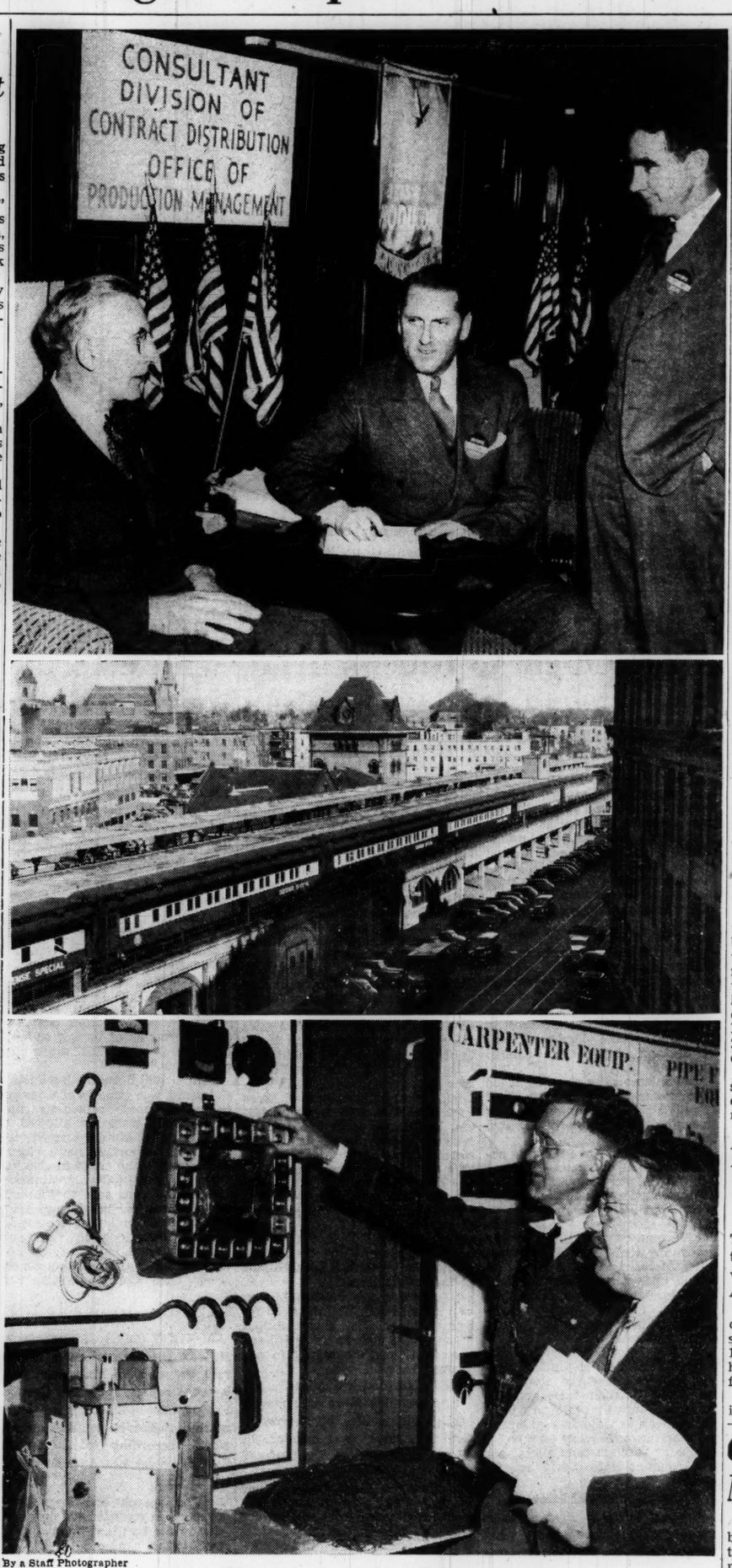
The guest of honor will be Mrs. Hester C. Triggs, State Vice-Chairman of Drama.

The President, Mrs. Robert M. Magee, will preside at the meeting.

Waterbury Project Gets Washington's Approval

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Presidential approval of improvement of water supply facilities at Waterbury, Conn., estimated to cost $1,000,000, has been announced by the Federal Works Agency.

The work is to include construction of a reservoir and dam for water storage. Tentative financing plans call for a grant of $500,000 from defense public works funds, with the city to furnish $500,000.



By a Staff Photographer

Special Train Shows Nation's Defense Needs

Upper, left to right: F. R. Whitcomb and R. F. Wood, industrial specialists of the OPM, consult with J. Fred Keeler, manager of the special defense train now touring New England in an effort to get more small manufacturers turning out defense goods. Center: The eight-car special train, painted red, white and blue, pictured on the siding at B. & M. Station in Lynn, Mass., yesterday. Today the train is in Portland, Maine; tomorrow, Bangor. Thursday it will be in Berlin, N. H.; in Rutland, Vt., Friday, and Worcester over the week end. Lower: A sample of the thousands of products needed by the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission. Pictured here is a kit carried by parachute troops. It contains a can of TNT with necessary caps and fuses, so such troops can destroy vital communication and power lines.

This train, one of three sent out by defense officials in Washington, is designed to show the Nation's smaller manufacturers actual samples of the goods needed. Visitors, who are admitted by card obtained from their local defense contracts offices, can see and handle the parts they are interested in, talk face to face with the Army, Navy, or Maritime men who are buying the items and determine what they can do right on the spot.

School Board Count Begun In Cambridge

Cambridge plunged deep into a sea of legal complications today from the springboard of its recent "P. R." election as behind the scenes a battle developed over the recount demanded by Francis J. Roche, defeated Council candidate.

Election Commissioners, legally under obligation to hold the recount, were known to be extremely reluctant to do so. At the same time, the present City Council threatened to refuse the appropriation of money without which the new count could not be conducted.

Mr. Roche said today that if no money were forthcoming, the new "P. R." Council could not legally take office next January.

Meanwhile Russell Gerould, Plan E Committee candidate for the Council whose 30-vote defeat throw control of the body back to the so-called "old guard," declined to request a recount on his behalf.

After examing ballots of the candidate who defeated Mr. Gerould, Committee watchers yesterday advised James M. Landis, Committee head, that a recount might change no more than 15 or 20 votes at the most, and would not be likely to upset the result.

Court action, also envisaged by the Plan E Committee over the week end, would not change the outcome, they decided.

The Election Commission today entered the first stages of its count of School Committee ballots, also marked according to voter preference and requiring the same "P. R." method of counting.

Unofficial figures on the tabulation of first choices showed eight candidates indorsed by the Democratic Ward-City Committee and six Plan E rivals among the first 15. Dr. James J. Cassidy, incumbent, was in the lead with 3,718 votes.

Mr. Roche is pressing his demand for a recount of the Council ballots. After the 75th count, he was 64 votes behind Hyman Pill, next lowest candidate, and hence was declared defeated. Transfer of his ballots to second-choice candidates proved to be the undoing of Mr. Gerould, for of Mr. Roche's 2,523 ballots, the Plan E man received only 39.

Should the Roche demand be successful, and a recount be held, control of the Council would once more be in doubt.

Blackwater River Dam Is Completed

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 18 (AP)—The $1,000,000 Federal flood-control dam at Webster on the Blackwater River has been completed, Army engineers announced today.

The reservoir is designed to handle a rainfall of slightly more than six inches. The earthen dam is 1,100 feet long, with an average height of 60 feet, and has a 240-foot spillway.

The dam will be open for public inspection Sunday afternoon.

Merrill-Alexander

June Clyde

Jack Tars of the British Royal Navy say there is nothing at sea to compare with this as they surround Miss Clyde at the Union Jack Club in Boston, where Miss Clyde, currently playing in Boston with the Eddie Cantor musical show, "Banjo Eyes," at the Colonial Theater, entertained the men.

Union Jack Club of Boston Host to Men of British Navy

In what until recently was the exclusive and somber elegance of the Exchange Club, on Milk Street, Boston, the rank and file of a part of the Royal Navy made merry last night. The occasion was a party, arranged for them by the Union Jack Club of Boston. There was a small band for dancing, two ping pong tables, a game of darts, plenty of loud and hearty conversation, and last but far from least, June Clyde to sing for them and have her picture taken. Miss Clyde, as Boston well knows, is featured in Eddie Cantor's show, "Banjo Eyes." She comes from Scotland herself.

In the entrance hall of the Union Jack Club is a large, colored map of the British Isles stuck with clusters of pink and red and blue and yellow pins. When a man registers at the Club, he finds that a particular color of pin has been designated for his ship and he is to take such a pin and stick it in the town from which he comes. In that way, anyone looking at the map can see whether any men from his part of England are in town and on what ship.

The Union Jack Club was formed two weeks ago by a group of Boston businessmen headed by George C. Lee, formerly of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. He is now President of the organization, with Sydney H. Palmer, Vice-President. The Management Committee consists of Stead W. Rodgers, Chairman; George C. Lee, Jr., R. W. Mortimore, Sydney H. Palmer, M. W. W. Prowse, H. W. Dwight Rudd, and a representative of the Royal Navy.

Case of Seized Nazi Freighter May Reach U.S. Court in Boston

It's a long way to Puerto Rico, but Boston's long-range planners today foresaw a possibility that this port may become involved in the incident of the mysterious Axis blockade-runner brought into San Juan harbor by the United States Navy.

The incident involves the seizure by the Navy of the German freighter Odenwald, discovered in "Atlantic equatorial waters" with American flags flying and allegedly under American registry.

Boston's role in the Carribbean drama apparently depends on the status of the seized ship and the legal steps taken either by the United States or by the shipowners. The ship is now within the legal jurisdiction of the Federal District Court of Puerto Rico. What legal steps will be taken by the Government have not yet been made public, although authorities have indicated that a ship flying the flag of another nation is subject to the laws affecting piracy.

Contest of the legality of the seizure in the case of the Odenwald, or on any other issue raised, would probably take the case through the Federal District Court to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and thence to the Supreme Court. The appellate court for Puerto Rico is the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston. Any appeal from the decision of the District Court of the Island would immediately bring the case here.

Whatever the disposition of the vessel, its owners are likely to contest it, officials here believe. Germany has shown the line she intends to follow in other cases revolving around seized vessels, notably the Pauline Friederich in Boston. The Friederich was seized in Boston Harbor after some damage to its engines and other parts of the ship. The captain and crew of the vessel have been indicted in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts on charges of sabotage and are awaiting trial. When arraigned before the Court, the defendants in that case refused to plead to the indictments.

Shoe Industry Hits New Peak in Prosperity

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The nation's billion-dollar shoe industry this year is producing more shoes, hiring more workers and paying out more wages than at any other time since a couple of hand-workers came over from London 211 years ago to set up the first American shoe factory, it was disclosed today by Maxwell Field director of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

With plant machinery clicking at the unprecedented fast pace of 374,704,764 pairs of shoes for the first 10 months of 1941, the estimated full-year production of close to 500,000,000 pairs left no doubt with Mr. Field that "we are setting an all-time high for American shoe production."

The shoe authority even hinted at the possibility that the nation might turn out more than 500,000,000 pairs of shoes for the first time in the history of the business.

The record output of 435,000,000 pairs was made in 1939 after a steady industrial climb from depression levels. At the present rate of production, that record will be bettered when November's figures are added to the 10 month's total.

Ordinarily, it is like prying off a pair of tight shoes to get Mr. Field to indicate trends without a rack full of reservations. But today was different. The rosy outlook for more than 200,000 shoes workers lent itself to open predictions for "the merriest of all Yuletide seasons."

There are sound economic reasons for the up climb in business, not the least of which are the Army and Navy orders, aggregating nearly 20,000,000 pairs of shoes this year. There are more people having money to spend on shoes. And retail merchants are loading back-room shelves with reserve commodities in anticipation of price rises.

Even without defense orders, however, Mr. Field said the industry would still produce a record number of shoes. With these orders, production has been expanded to what experts term "inflated proportions."

"Old shoes seem to be about the last article of wear that people of small means lay aside for the new," Mr. Field declared. "On that basis, thousands of workers with jobs for the first time in years, have just been waiting for the opportunity of walking into the new era of prosperity on new leather."

During the single month of September, the last one compiled, shoe production totaled 43,375,891 pairs, an all-time high for that period. The New England states which nominally employ 75,000 workers, or 36 per cent of all in the country, are now hiring well over 100,000 workers and produced 14,352,052 pairs in September, a gain of 13 per cent over last year.

In this month, the entire industry poured well over $4,000,000 into the pockets of wage earners. The average weekly pay roll in Massachusetts factories alone equalled $798,851, an increase of 23 per cent over last September.

Post for Butler Approved

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved the nomination of Robert P. Butler to be United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut. Mr. Butler has been serving under an appointment which expired last Feb. 12.

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Britain Extends Control Over Radio

By Harold Hobson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—Extension of government control over the British Broadcasting Corporation, even to cultural and entertainment programs, is effected by the appointment of Mr. Ivone Kirkpatrick, chief of Britain's political warfare machine, as a censor to whom must be submitted every reference to crowned heads or rulers of states in all B. B. C. transmissions.

In the future, a B. B. C. official stated, if Mr. Vic Oliver, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's son-in-law, or any other comedian wishes to sing a song about Mussolini, his script will have to be read and approved by Mr. Kirkpatrick.

This drastic wartime measure is a further step in the recent reorganization of B. B. C. which gave the Government, through the Minister of Information, control over all British radio activities overseas and at home except those specifically connected to culture and amusement. But now Government control is in effect over every aspect of radiocasting that can, in even the remotest degree, affect the conduct and policies of the war.

Nevertheless, although the Government thus has tightened its grip still further on Britain's state-financed radio system, it maintains a policy of giving scope for the widest range of information and discussion and with as little interference with normal entertainment as possible.

The latest tightening of control is the outcome of a radiocast sending birthday good wishes to King Victor Emmanuel, III, of Italy, transmitted by the famous broadcaster, Mr. Christopher Stone, in his entertainment feature called "Anniversaries." Mr. Stone years ago became celebrated through gramophone records, and popularly is considered the most "natural" British radio speaker.

Good Wishes to King

In his feature "Anniversaries," Mr. Stone regularly sends good wishes to people, known and unknown, on their birthdays, and including the King of Italy. When immediate protests flowed in on B. B. C., Mr. Stone declared King Emmanuel was a "harmless little man," and said he did not regard him as the real ruler of Italy. The press and parliamentary lobbies seethed with discontent, the British Government repudiated Mr. Stone's attitude, and assured the Allies his announcement was totally unauthorized.

It is understood here that Mr. Churchill was incensed by the radiocast, and declared that disciplinary measures would be taken to insure that no repetition of the incident would be possible. But B. B. C. says there is no question of Mr. Stone ceasing his "Anniversaries" series.

The adviser to B. B. C. on the co-ordination of news and home programs is the recently appointed Mr. A. P. Ryan, formerly in the Ministry of Information. The reason why Mr. Ryan was not made censor of the home program references to royalties and foreign rulers is that this matter is considered to come within the province of foreign affairs, which, insofar as B. B. C. is concerned, is the sphere of Mr. Kirkpatrick.

The Government's influence, through the Ministry of Information, on activities of the B. B. C. is becoming apparent in other ways. The most striking manifestation is the appointment as reader of national news bulletins of Mr. Wilfred Pickles, known in overseas transmission for his "Billy Welcome" feature.

At present, there are five regular news bulletin readers—Mr. Bruce Belfrage, Mr. Alvar Liddell, Mr. Alan Howland, Mr. Joseph Macleod, and Mr. Frank Phillips. All of these announcers speak with the southern English public school accent. Mr. Brendan Bracket, head of the Ministry of Information, himself educated at a British public school and in Australia, is said by B. B. C. authorities to like these announcers but feels a variety of accent might well be introduced into news bulletins.

Yorkshire Accent

Hence the appointment of Mr. Pickles, born in Halifax, Yorkshire, and trained as a builder before becoming a radio actor 12 years ago. He talks with a fairly strong Yorkshire intonation.

Mr. Pickles, it is understood, is to be tried out for an experimental period of one month. During this time, Mr. Belfrage will be transferred to Manchester to take charge of announcing other parts of B. B. C. programs. The retention of Mr. Pickles will not, declares B. B. C., depend altogether on the popularity of his voice with listeners. The ability to read foreign names of places and people swiftly and accurately is an important factor in the efficiency of announcers.

It must be recorded that the present team of B. B. C. announcers has earned praise through the length and breadth of Britain for its high-standard wartime announcing. It is particularly remembered that Mr. Belfrage once continued reading a news bulletin in a totally unconcerned manner as a bomb crashed through the B. B. C. roof.

The modification of the announcing policy, says a B. B. C. authority, is influenced somewhat by experience gained during the past two years in transmissions to America. It has been found that southern English voices, being lighter in quality than those in the United States, do not make a favorable impression in North America. Hence an effort has been made to restrict the use in these programs of this sort of voice, and to employ a variety of provincial and dominion accents. Now this policy is being tried partially on home programs.

A B. B. C. official told me that there is no truth whatever in a remark attributed to Mr. Gladstone Murray, of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, that after the war British broadcasting is to introduce sponsored programs similar to those in the United States.

British-Soviet Co-operation Close as Possible—Churchill

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that the co-operation between Great Britain and Soviet Russia was as close as "geographical and other conditions allow."

He made his statement in answer to a query from the Laborite, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, as to whether British and Russian relations were as close as those which existed between France and Britain when they were allies.

House members urged the Government to adopt drastic labor conscription measures during the session in which the Prime Minister and Cabinet members parried a wide variety of questions on domestic problems.

Citing reports of waste, extravagance, delays, and lack of planning in production, Sir Cuthbert Headlam, Conservative, said the Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin, was "gravely mistaken when he did not conscript labor after Dunkirk."

"It is clear," Sir Cuthbert continued, "that if the Prime Minister decides to throw one of his band of brothers to the wolves . . . many members would not hesitate suggesting who would be his most suitable successor.

"The Minister is touring the country telling us that things are desperate, and threatening to conscript women to work in factories when he utterly failed to conscript men."

Points to Charter

To all questions as to postwar plans, Mr. Churchill pointed to the Atlantic Charter, agreed upon with President Roosevelt, as the only answer possible now.

Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, President of the Board of Trade, said "no opportunity is being neglected for discussions with the United States," in reply to a question of whether Lease-Lend would be continued after the war.

Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, Secretary for War, told the members the Government was not satisfied with certain aspects of the German treatment of prisoners of war, especially regarding food and clothing, and that these questions were being taken up with the protecting power in Germany.

The United States is representing Britain's interests in Germany.

While debate continued in Commons, the question of Britain's secret police was being aired in the House of Lords. An accusation that Home Security Minister Herbert S. Morrison was building a "gestapo" in Britain like the Nazi secret police was made by Lord Ponsonby.

In a long address Lord Ponsonby defended the Duke of Bedford, who has been under surveillance of the Home Security Ministry because of pacifist utterances and alleged dealings with the Germans.

Defends Duke of Bedford

Lord Ponsonby, who has been elected to Parliament on both the Liberal and Laborite tickets, said of the Duke:

"I know him to be a high-minded, disinterested and absolutely sincere man, jealous of the good name of his country and intent upon her future welfare."

The Duke of Bedford, then Lord Tavistock, made a trip to Eire in March, 1940, and returned with purported German peace proposals, later repudiated by Berlin. Last month a statue of an earlier Duke of Bedford in London's Russel Square was daubed with yellow paint and hung with placards reading "Grandfather of a Quisling."

The Duke wrote an article published Nov. 1 saying it was "neither sensible nor right" to fight Hitler wtihout first trying to be friendly with him.

Mr. Morrison in answer to a question some time ago said he was keeping an "eye on the Duke of Bedford and others like him."

Lord Ponsonby likened Mr. Morrison to Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo chief, and thereby touched off a long debate on individual rights in wartime. Some peers expressed fears of abuses of defense regulation 18B, empowering the Government to deal with persons whose loyalty is questioned.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Morrison disclosed that of 1,766 persons detained under 18B since the outbreak of the war, 671 still are in custody.

Excuse?

BARNSLEY, England, Nov. 18 (AP) — Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite Member of Parliament, said in a speech Nov. 16 that "the repeated suggestions of invasion (of Great Britain) sound suspiciously like an attempt by the Government to justify its failure to take the initiative."

Mr. Shinwell, whose utterances have formed the spearhead of criticism of Churchill war policy, said that "if the people are told what is expected of them they will rise to the occasion . . . but constant warnings are leading to confusion.

"I am not convinced that invasion is likely," he said. "Hitler may have had such a project in contemplation before he attacked Russia but his hands are going to be fully occupied for a long time.

"But whether invasion is threatened or not, the responsibility for insuring adequate defense of the country is on the Government.

"Why are these warnings given? If the Government is fully convinced that invasion is certain to come it should cease to warn the country and take necessary precautions for our protection and give the nation the assurance that every means of dealing successfully with the enemy is in train."

King of Greece Views British Defenses

Wide World

Monarch-in-Exile Keeps Abreast of Developments

King George II of Greece, in exile in England (third from right), during a recent visit to the Southeastern Command, where he observed cross-Channel guns. He is expected to visit the United States soon to confer with President Roosevelt.

A Million Conquered Aliens Add Might to Hitler's Army

Continued from Page 1

analogy with two past conquering eras—the Roman Empire and Napoleon's European sway.

In both historical examples the conquerors needed warriors.

In both cases conquered or "annexed" nations provided them—even prisoners of war being impressed into service of their captors.

And in both cases the infiltration of foreign elements into the national armies had much to do with their respective downfalls.

How strong do these troops make Hitler?

Just what numbers of "allied" elements does Hitler muster in this, his hour of Russian need?

One hears of "foreign legions" mustered in France and Spain, in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia; they can be but a drop in the bucket.

Finland, on the other hand, sent 14 divisions into action against Russia.

Rumanian armies engaged in the Russian campaign mustered about 37 divisions—approximately the strength of the Army of the United States today.

Hungary must have put into action at least 10 divisions.

Little Bulgaria, hovering on the Turkish border, has 10 divisions, it is estimated.

Italy's strength in the East, under German command, is probably not more than five divisions—a token force.

This adds up to a potential force of 76 foreign divisions, more than 1,000,000 fighting men, engaged under the swastika, in addition to Germany's own forces.

Taking into consideration the terrific losses thus far undergone—this column in early November estimated German losses on the Russian front at more than 3,000,000 killed and wounded—the need for man power to carry on a major campaign through the Caucasus or via Anatolia into Syria is still great.

Apportionment of Strength

Coming back to France, it is necessary to estimate first what proportion of the German Army is still in the West. It is believed that no more than 160 German divisions have been engaged in Russia, leaving 100 divisions still employed elsewhere. Twenty of these will be refitting, 50 will be in strategic reserve, five in Norway, 10 in Yugoslavia, and at least 10 in the Balkans and North Africa. The strategic reserve, in all probability, is for the main part in France.

Rearming of France should result, theoretically at least, in the relief of most of these 50 divisions of German troops. A reorganized French army, equipped from the stocks of matériel captured in 1940, should be approximately fifty divisions strong, plus fortress troops. However, if and when negotiations satisfactory to Hitler are concluded, at least 1,000,000 French prisoners of war, as yet unreturned, are available as personnel for additional divisions to be used elsewhere.

Practically, one cannot imagine that the German General Staff would abandon France, regardless of Vichy's promises, to its own army. The risk of revolution is too great.

Hence, insofar as land operations are concerned, the net result would probably be the organization of French divisions on the Eastern Front, from prisoners of war, and the shipment of French divisions from France, probably to North Africa, in order to bring about a great pincers drive on the Suez, from Tunisia and through Anatolia, simultaneously.

At Least Three Months

Even granted immediate French good will and co-operation, the organizaion and equipment of these masses could not be completed for more than three months at best.

It would seem, then, that Hitler is preparing for a spring campaign, to be launched following a clean-up in the Caucasus. He may be banking, also, on Far Eastern developments, in the shape of definite Japanese-American hostilities.

These things are speculations. The facts are that Hitler needs men and munitions. France may supply him with both. He would give much now to have enrolled in his armies those Poles whom Napoleon found to be "excellent and loyal soldiers."

But such fighting men of Poland who have gotten free are with England, as are thousands of Free French, of Norwegians, of Hollanders. Yugoslavia is in open revolt. Maxime Weygand and his army of North Africa are, as this is written, still the great enigma. The Royal Air Force is harrying German cities, the "commandos" are nibbling at the channel ports. The signs are discomforting in the West, winter's chill lies in the East. Southward, success beckons. But it beckons away from the British Isles, Hitler's primary objective.

So one may ask whether history will repeat itself. Will the need for troops which has been brought about by the wide range of Hitler's operations lead eventually to despair?

Napoleon's Tactics

The parallel is most apparent in the vicissitudes of Napoleon's Grande Armee, as result of the enormous losses of the Russian campaign of 1812, but long before that time the Little Corporal had begun using man power taken from his conquered lands. Between 1807 and 1812 the battle casualties and the internal difficulties of conscription had caused enlistment of numbers of Belgians and Croatians. After Jena, in 1807, German prisoners of war were recruited to the French arms.

The French army at Wagram, in 1809, contained foreign elements up to one third of its strength, according to Gen. Maxime Weygand's "Historique de l'Armee Francaise," and by 1812 there were 18 foreign regiments, recruited from Naples, Westphalia, Warsaw, Bavaria and other places.

The reorganization of the Grand Armee after the Russian catastrophe brought about formation of 12 corps, three of which were from "annexed" countries — Saxons, Poles and Bavarians. As an historian, Gen. Maxime Weygand points out that except for the Poles, these foreign elements lacked good will under the conqueror, at Leipzig the Saxons even turning their artillery on the French ranks. The enrollment of foreigners was a matter of grim necessity. "The 'allied' corps," writes General Weygand, "were there because of the fear that Napoleon inspired in their rulers." One wonders if today he is not thinking of these words at Vichey.

Britain, Its Allies And U. S. Work Now On Postwar Plan

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Governments of Britain and its Allies and the United States are actively engaged toward putting article 5 of the Atlantic Charter, concerning post-war economic collaboration, and all other articles "into practical effect when the time comes," Viscount Cranborne, Dominions Secretary, told the House of Lords today. Lord Cranborne said he was unable to give details, but he referred questioners to a study of post-war problems being conducted by Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio, aimed at producing a coherent policy.

Mr. Greenwod's study, the Secretary said, can seek the fullest co-operation of the Dominions, who he said "are destined after the war to play a very much larger part even than in the past."

AAA Assails Car Tax, Terms It 'Unsound'

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 18 (AP)—Opposition to the Federally imposed $5 use tax on automobiles was registered by the American Automobile Association as it ended its annual convention with the re-election of Thomas P. Henry of Detroit as President.

In a resolution the group called for repeal of the emergency tax measure on the ground it is "unscientific, unsound, inequitable, and thoroughly unjustifiable."

The association expressed favor for a broad-gauge highway planning program in every State for the twofold objective of spreading employment and providing a national road network geared to modern needs.

Planning surveys of the United States Public Roads Administration, the resolution declared, should serve as the basis for the program.

Nazis Charged With Coloring News on Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Radio newscasters in Germany frequently were instructed to report material prepared by the German propaganda agencies, Mutual Broadcasting Company disclosed recently in a statement explaining their reasons for discontinuance of news reports from Germany.

Both Mutual and the National Broadcasting Company ended newscasts from Germany Nov. 14. Both stations acted of their own volition. Germany claimed on Nov. 15, however, that the networks had been banned from Germany on the grounds of having submitted to their companies "unjustified complaints."

The Mutual Broadcasting System statement also gave as reasons for ending German radiocasts that broadcasters were not allowed to mention what Mutual termed "the two most important news stories of the day"—the crisis in Czechoslovakia, and the Jewish situation.

The statement said that broadcasters were excluded from visits to the front, and that their personal observations on news too frequently had been deleted and they were not allowed to quote directly from German newspapers.

Hitler on Religion

LONDON (BPS)—Statements of Hitler's personal attitude toward religion, made in his speech Nov. 8, were censored by the German Propaganda Ministry in summaries radiocast to the outside world, according to short-wave listeners who heard the original speech here.

[The speech has been surrounded in considerable mystery due to the fact that no complete report was sent out by Berlin. The British Broadcasting Corporation reported that never since Hitler came to power has one of his speeches been less publicized.]

According to auditors of the speech first hand, the Führer said:

"I am now 52 years of age, and have other things to do than occupy my thoughts with childish toys and tomfoolery.

"Besides, it does not interest me in the least what kinds of religions there are in the world, and what attitude they are likely to adopt toward me. Furthermore, according to our outlook everyone can find salvation in his own fashion."

This statement appeared in summaries of the speech to Britain and North America, but with the phrase "childish toys and tomfoolery" expurgated. The entire subject of religion was reported heavily censored in summaries radiocast to the west of Europe, and completely eliminated in radiocasts to South Africa and South America. The full text was reported to have been released for Czechoslovakia only.

Two Brothers Meet In Nazi War Camp And Flee Together

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Nov. 18 (AP)—How two brothers serving separate Dominions met in a German prison camp and escaped together was told in letters reaching New Zealand yesterday.

Private Owen Brewer, serving with the New Zealanders, and his brother, Gunner Roy Brewer, with the Australians, both were taken prisoner in Greece and were shifted to Salonika, where they met.

One night the brothers escaped, taking an hour to penetrate the wire entanglements, which were eight feet wide and tightly woven. It took them four weeks to get out of Greece.

They spent four days in an open row boat—without food and water the last two days. They reached Turkey in August but had to travel furtively for fear of being interned. They left the country after six weeks, arriving in Egypt after having been missing nearly six months.

Will 'Napoleonic Weather' Turn Against Soviet in South?

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

With Kerch and all the Eastern promontory of the Crimean Peninsula in German hands, Russion reliance on premature "Napoleonic weather" to help stall the Nazi attack elsewhere could prove a boomerang in the South.

Weeks ahead of time, heavy winter has closed in on the Leningrad sector, a thousand miles north of the Kerch gateway to the Caucasus. Russian reports tell of Nazi troops found frozen on the battlefields about Tikhvin, where the northern prong of a vast German pincer movement has developed.

Southward along the Don River and Kerch Strait, where open water raises obstacles for the Germans, a heavy freeze is not due until late December or January. Yet the portents from the Leningrad sector hint that "Napoleonic weather" also might arrive prematurely in the South to bridge the water-jumps with ice for a German advance into the Caucasus.

That might prove a heavier blow to the Russians than the loss of Kerch itself. The stand of shattered elements of the Red Army at Sevastopol and Kerch, in the Crimea, had already given the Russians in the Caucasus a brief breathing spell to muster reserves and supplement defenses east of Kerch Strait. Should the annual clash of those mighty natural forces of which Russian winters are bred, the Arctic low and the Asiatic high, bring a bitter cold wave prematurely in the South, Russia's winter ally might prove to have betrayed it on that front.

While the lower Don River, the sea of Azov and its Kerch Strait connection with the Black Sea all are heavily ice locked for from 75 to 100 days each year, that is not to be expected much before the new year. Whatever the Nazi design for using the Kerch gateway to break into the Caucasus behind the Rostov-Don line, it probably contemplates an ice bridgehead.

The alternative is air invasion or such an aerial bombardment of Caucasus defenses and communication lines as would permit ferrying troops across the Strait. That massed air attack is the probable next phase of the preliminaries of the Battle of the Caucasus, and British planes must be reckoned into the equation. With the RAF present, it is unlikely that Russian resistance can be shattered swiftly by air alone.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet is another factor with which the Germans must deal effectively before risking an attempt to cross Kerch Strait in force for a seaborne invasion. It seems reasonable, therefore, to expect a temporary German halt at Kerch in order to organize fully for the attempted sweep into the Caucasus.

The taking of Sevastopol, Russia's huge naval base on the Black Sea, may also be essential to Nazi plans for an invasion. Without its facilities, everything necessary for a push across Kerch Strait would have to be carried by long and difficult haul to that jump-off base. Moreover, the Strait is perilously close to Russian and probably British airdromes in the Caucasus preparing to blast at any Nazi attempt to cross the narrow water passage.

The fall of Kerch was foreshadowed from the hour the Germans rounded the Eastern end of the coastal mountain range in the Crimea and reached Feodosiya on the Black Sea coast two weeks ago. That thrust cut the Kerch promontory off from the rest of the Crimea. The terrain offered no great natural obstacles to aid Russian defenders of the port itself. The fact that they did hold out so long marks the stand at Kerch as primarily a rear-guard action. It gave Russia time to man new defense lines in the Caucasus east of the Strait.

Nazis Bombard Sevastopol; Yield to Russians in North

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Nov. 18

The Germans were reported by Berlin to be showering two-ton bombs on Sevastopol, last Soviet stronghold on the Crimea, while their artillery raked the waterfront and infantry attacked the outlying defenses. At Kerch, which the Germans reported taking the previous day, heavy air fighting was expected for supremacy over the four-mile-wide Kerch strait separating the Crimea from the Caucasus.

Meanwhile the Russians reported sensational successes below Moscow and in the Leningrad area, declaring that the Germans were routed in extremely cold weather at Tula, 110 miles south of Moscow.

German soldiers, the Moscow reports said, were hurled back eight miles in the Russian counter-drive at Tula, and positions held by the Germans for two months near Leningrad were reported wrested from them by still-advancing Russian units.

There were indications that the Germans were transferring their main pressure to the Russian right wing with the Kalinin sector, 95 miles north of Moscow, in an effort to sever communications between Moscow and the northwestern fronts and bottle up large defense forces.

The Russian communiqué supported this belief with a bare official announcement that "fighting was particularly severe on the Kalinin front."

To launch the air war from the Crimea as a prelude to any attempt to put troops across the strait, it was said the Germans must set up numerous air fields and reorganize forces.

Observers in London said it was likely the Germans would decide against waiting for a decision in the siege of Sevastopol, since the delay would extend further into winter and give the Russians time to send heavy reinforcements in men and artillery to the Caucasus shore.

Several London newspapers mentioned the similarity between the German problem of crossing the strait and that of carrying an army across the wider English Channel, but pointed out that the decision would be based on the strength of the defending forces.

Authoritative London quarters said many German soldiers fighting on the snow-bound Russian front were "rigged out with women's fur clothing and other makeshifts."

Canadian Aid to Soviet Soars

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 18 (CP)—Canadian aid to Russia has gone forward to the extent of $1,035,000 during October, it was shown yesterday in a trade report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Bureau, in issuing its report, said October exports to the Soviet Union totaled $1,035,000. During October, 1940, the Bureau said, Canadian exports to Russia "were practically nil."

The Bureau added that last month's shipments were due to "the commencement of substantial Canadian aid to Russia."

The report gave no indication what this aid consisted of and one trade source, when questioned, said it would not be going too far to say it was "war supplies" but that anything more might not be in the interest of the war.

Australia Aids

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Nov. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin said in a special message to the Soviet Friendship League conference that aid to Russia had been accepted as a definite obligation by the Commonwealth Government. A resolution was adopted declaring it the duty of Australian churches and individual Christians to lend Russia whatever spiritual and material aid they could.

It was disclosed that a Soviet ship is leaving Melbourne for Vladivostok next week packed with food and warm clothing for Russian relief. The food comprises mainly canned meat, condensed milk, cocoa and fruit.

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Does Finland Want Peace? British Opinion Is Divided

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—Two main schools of thought are busy here debating the Finnish reply to Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State. One group says the Finns have begged the question deliberately so as to throw blame for continuing hostilities on the Allies. The other group asserts that the Finns have initiated a concrete proposal which would enable them to end the fighting.

The first school thinks the British should accede to the Russian request and declare war immediately. The second thinks there is a clear case for a fresh approach although it is admitted that it might be difficult for the United States to make it this time.

While the British Government has given no hint of any intention to make such an approach itself, it would be natural for it to inquire whether the Russians are prepared to consider the possibility of a guarantee for that which the Finns have asked.

In the meanwhile, the Norwegians, in particular, are demanding what grounds the Finns possibly can have for telling the United States that they do not feel endangered by Germany. Have the Finns, they ask, forgotten that the Germans offered a guarantee to all the Scandinavian and Baltic States including Denmark? Were not the Belgians also in possession of a similar thought?

Baltic States Cited

Did the Russians extinguish independence in the three Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia?

Have the Germans shown the faintest sign of restoring the independence of the Baltic States?

The answer to these queries is definitely in the negative. In fact, the appointment of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, which has just been announced, as "civil" commissioner for the conquered districts, is stated to have included a special reference to Lithuania and Latvia.

Lithuanian insurgents actually had formed a government, but so far as can be ascertained here it had functioned only a few weeks before being suppressed in favor of a German military adminstrator.

Nor can the Finns have forgotten that although the Estonians, whose language and origins are so closely akin to their own, were like themselves formerly under the Russian yoke, the landlords who oppressed them were of German origin.

These facts being common knowledge among the Finns, few persons here believe that the statement in the Finnish note, which intimates that the Finns do not consider themselves menaced by Germany, expresses the real convictions of the Finnish nation. The Finns are regarded as a democratic people which is accustomed to think for itself, and whatever may be the views of its ruling clique, its members cannot be ignorant of the fact they are fighting against those who stand for the freedom of small nations.

For these reasons, there is a growing tendency to feel that further investigation should be made into the Finnish reply.

If the Finns did sign an armistice, its practical advantages would be enormous. Not only would the Russian front be considerably shortened, but the northern route via Murmansk and Archangel would be secure for the transport of war materials.

Groundwork for Bargain

If, therefore, the Russians' need for munitions is urgent, the Finns are in a strong bargaining position. Add the fact that the Finns are believed to be hungry as well as war weary, and that the Allies have sufficient supplies of staple foods to be able to spare some for Finland's needs, and there would appear to be all the necessary ingredients for a bargain.

While there is no great optimism yet, it is noticed that the Germans are somewhat perturbed lest the Finns should make a separate peace. In addition to sending Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart on a diplomatic mission to Finland, they also have awakened to the fact that the Finns are short of food and have sent a trade delegation as well. They suddenly have stopped telling the German home front about the impossibility of the Finns falling into Mr. Hull's "trap." Instead, they are soft pedaling the affair, thereby indicating that the less the Germans think about it the better.

It is worth noting in this connection that good Germans now are forbidden to listen to any of their allies' radio stations, Finnish as well as Italian, Hungarian, and Rumanian. According to an official announcement last week, the only stations to which they may listen are those under the direct control of the German Government.

Soviet Flouts Finnish Claims

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Moscow Radio broadcast today a Foreign Commissariat communiqué which said Finland's claims of fighting a "defensive" war were made to conceal from the Finnish people their Government's "annexation aims and the true meaning of the military alliance with Hitlerite imperialism."

The Commissariat said it issued the communiqué because it would not "pass in silence certain blatant distortions and fabrications" which it contended were made in Finland's rejection of an American warning to quit the fight or risk loss of American friendship.

The document called "absurd" Finnish assertions that Helsingfors' position was one of "permanent defense against imperialistic strivings of the U. S. S. R." Finland, it added, "received her state of independence from the hands of the Soviet Government."

Furthermore, the Commissariat denied that Russia had presented new demands after the end of the winter war, as the Finns claimed.

On the other hand, it said that immediately after the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty the Finns allowed several German divisions to enter their country and prepare for the attack on Russia.

"This shows treachery of the Finnish rulers toward their own people and the U. S. S. R.," it asserted. "Instead of replying sensibly to the note of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles on the possibility of restoring peace, these rulers have reiterated their loyalty to Hitler in his aim of spreading his tyranny over Europe.

"It will not be surprising at all if the people of Europe and the U. S. S. R. deal with these gentlemen in the same manner they intend to deal with Hitler's clique."

Health Improved in Shelters

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Great Britain's air raid shelters, despite their reported crowding last winter, improved both physical and mental health.

The health effects are reported in the natural science journal, Nature. Of these who went to communal shelters, this study says, 95 per cent were reported to have obtained adequate sleep.

Weight which had been lost at home was regained. Individual shelters, where they were available, were neglected not only because the communal shelters were safer, but because the presence of crowds reduced anxiety.

Cited as signs of loss of morale were unauthorized or unnecessary running away from bombing dangers, general depression about the war, and criticism of the Government.

Although persons in the more heavily raided areas were more critical and depressed, they were nevertheless more active in air-raid precaution work.

These most heavily raided persons were found more inclined to reject the idea of undertaking reprisals on the Germans.

An aid to raising morale was the presence of authoritatively-appointed leaders in the raid shelters.

In one shelter where a good leader was chosen, there were religious services, lectures and Christmas decorations, whereas there had not previously been even a broom to keep the place clean.

Children were a special problem. Their greatest benefit came from associating with adults who had a calm attitude toward the raids.

In many cases small children were helped by having a vacation from their mothers. In badly bombed areas these babies had developed unsatisfactory relations with their mothers. Complete separation from mothers was, however, found to be unsatisfactory.

Child education was declared to be suffering. In Glasgow the children were about one year behind the average in reading. It was suggested that this situation may be worse in areas that have been raided over a longer period than Glasgow.

Churchill Prepared To Get One German

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill carried a pistol with him on his last trip to France before that country fell, his former secretary, Brendan Bracken, now Minister of Information, said today in a Paddington speech.

"Mr. Churchill was about to leave by plane for the last sad journey to France," said Mr. Bracken. "As we walked down the stairs . . . suddenly he turned to his butler and said 'get my heavy pistol for me'

"I asked why he wanted it.

"'Well,'" he replied, "'if we are attacked by the enemy I may be able to account for at least one German.'"

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Start of the Long Journey to Far East

International

Canadian Troops Entrain for Service Abroad

The Canadian Army authorities have just released this photograph, made at a station somewhere in Canada, as a contingent of troops entrained for the Pacific Coast port where they embarked for an undisclosed destination. Now word comes that this particular outfit has landed safely in Hong Kong. Hong Kong is now strongly defended to meet any threat by the Japanese against the fortress.

Japan Seen Preparing Blow From Bases in Indo-China

SHANGHAI, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Japanese in French Indo-China are rushing construction work at Camranh Bay, on the Southern coast, strategic site for a naval base, it was reported authoritatively today.

At least a dozen shore batteries already have been placed, the report said.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 18 (AP)—Japan has requested the Indo-China Government to provide facilities for 50,000 additional Japanese troops in the French colony, which would establish a Japanese force in that strategic country of more than double the 40,000 agreed upon last July, according to trustworthy reports received here.

The French have not yet formally replied to the request, made by Japanese commanders to the Governor-General at Hanoi, but nevertheless the Japanese are rushing fresh troops into the colony steadily.

The Japanese, it was disclosed, said the additional force was necessary "for defense."

These events have led the best-informed observers in the colony to believe that some major development, either against China or Thailand, will occur before the end of November.

The Japanese-Indo-Chinese defense agreement of July 29 provided for a Japanese armed force of 40,000 men; the total strength of the Japanese Army in the colony now is estimated by the best trained observers at 45,000 men.

The additional 50,000 troops would give the Japanese a force of approximately 100,000 men, which is considered adequate for attack either against South China, to the North, or against Thailand, to the west.

The attack against Thailand probably would be from the southwestern district of Cambodia.

A move against Thailand seemed more likely on the basis of available evidence. Transport and supply ships are arriving almost daily at both Hanoi in the North and at Saigon in the South, but those landed at Hanoi are entraining immediately for the South.

Some 13,000 Japanese troops are authoritatively reported to have landed at Hanoi in the past week, with the majority departing by train southward.

[Military spokesmen in Shanghai said on Nov. 7 that 12,000 Japanese troops, presumably from Canton, had disembarked at Haiphong, Indo-Chinese port near Hanoi.]

The equipment of the new arrivals included field artillery, tanks, six wheel trucks capable of travelling over either highway or rail, and much motorized equipment.

Japan's total air strength in Indo-China is estimated at nardly more than 100 first line planes, one-third of them bombers, but it is pointed out that neither China nor Thailand is well equipped in planes and that Japan could put more into Indo-China in a few hours from nearby Hainan Island. Thus a large Japanese plane force in Indo-China is regarded as unnecessary unless Japan were faced by British or American planes.

The Japanese are staging realistic war games at Siemreap, in Cambodia, within rifle shot of the Thai border. Pnom-Penh, Capital of Cambodia, is thronged with Japanese troops and huge fleets of trucks. Air fields there already have antiaircraft protection, while those to the north are left open. Giant barges, loaded to capacity, are going up the Mekong River daily to Pnom-Penh with supplies and equipment.

In contrast there is nothing in the North but a few garrisons.

Perhaps significantly, Japanese engineers have obtained a large amount of French railway rolling stock and several locomotives, with which Japanese railroads are now experimenting. They also have obtained use of machine shops where crews are being trained in the repair of French railway equipment.

Hot Time for Japan

CHUNGKING, Nov. 18 (AP)—Chinese forces in Kwangsi and Yunnan Provinces, bordering French Indo-China, were reported Nov. 17 to be blowing up bridges and destroying roads for a depth of many miles from the border to hamper any Japanese offensive from the French Colony.

The hurried departure of four more members of the United States Mission for Kumming, capital of Yunnan Province, increased the belief of observers here that the Japanese were about to attempt invasion.

Brig. Gen. John Magruder, head of the Mission, was still in Burma, but was expected to return to Kumming shortly.

Altogether, 20 officers attached to the United States Mission have arrived in China and four more are due at Rangoon shortly. The Mission's work has been widely extended throughout Free China, with individual members or small groups making trips to the capitals of the Provinces of Shensi, Szechwan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, and Yunnan.

Nazi Truce Idea

BERLIN, Nov. 18 (AP)—German sources, asked whether Germany would welcome a peaceful arrangement between Japan and the United States, said today that a "modus vivendi would be welcomed but, of course, it must be on the basis of the Three-Power Pact."

[Modus vivendi means, in diplomatic language, a temporary arrangement until issues can be settled. The Three-Power Pact links Germany, Italy and Japan.]

Legation to Close

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Domei announced today in a radiocast that Yoshio Sasamotto, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Baghdad, had been instructed to close the Legation because of Iraq's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Japan.

(A dispatch from Baghdad, Capital of the British-Allied Middle Eastern nation, said the Government was breaking diplomatic relations with both Vichy and Tokyo.)

China War's Cost

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (AP) — The "China Affair" has cost Japan more than 48,000,000,000 yen (about $11,000,000,000), it was disclosed during debate in the Japanese Parliament.

The disclosure was made by Gotaro Ogawa, who, as the only interpellator, called for "a decisive war footing" of Axis-Allied Japan in its attempt to set up an Eastern Asia "co-prosperity sphere," and to end the China war.

Ishii to Bangkok

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Koh Ishii, Director of the Cabinet Information Board, told foreign correspondents today he was going almost immediately to Bangkok as Counselor of Embassy and would be succeeded here by Tomorazu Hori, who formerly did similar work in Shanghai.

Greek Resistance Keeps 295,000 Axis Troops Busy

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Crown Prince Paul of Greece declared today that Greek resistance to the Axis had kept 15 Italian divisions —about 225,000 men—and more than 70,000 Germans immobilized in Greece "in an ineffectual attempt to keep order."

The Prince told a luncheon of the Chelsea Rotary Club that Greece's exiled Government here had received authentic accounts of stubborn guerrilla warfare in various parts of the Greek mainland and throughout the Island of Crete.

He declared open revolt had flared in Bulgarian - occupied regions of Grecian Thrace and Macedonia and charged that Greeks there had been "mercilessly slaughtered" resisting what he called murders and acts of depredation.

Polish Guerrillas

LONDON, Nov. 18 (CP)—Admission that Polish guerrilla bands armed with modern weapons are harassing Germans in Poland is contained in German newspapers, Polish sources said yesterday.

A feature article in the Krakauer Zeitung of Nov. 7 quoted a German policeman who described fights between German Hilterite Elite Troops and Polish partisans armed with rifles, machine-guns and automatic pistols,these sources said.

Giving details of one encounter the policeman said the Poles continued shooting from a house they were defending until ammunition was exhausted.

The Germans finally set the house afire and captured 66 Poles, including two women.

Army on Guard

BERLIN, Nov. 18 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Bucharest said today the Rumanian Army had been ordered to take over from civil authorities guardianship of Rumania's supplies.

Executed by Nazis

OSLO, Nov. 18 (AP)—An announcement was published in all Oslo newspapers today that another Norwegian had been condemned to capital punishment by field court martial for attempting to flee to England.

The newspapers recalled that six Norwegians whose execution was announced Nov. 4 also had attempted to reach England.

British Army to Get 90,000

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—More than 90,000 more men have been made available for British military service by the Ministry of Labor's removal of them from private industry's reserved list, informed quarters said last night.

This group of men, all under 30, were taken from industries not directly connected with war production, and Labor Minister Ernest Bevin appealed to all workers of both sexes in the war factories to step up their output from 30 to 40 per cent by spring in order to "upset the German strategy and shorten the war."

His remarks strengthened a growing impression that the Government is engaged in an all-out mustering of both sexes to free men of fighting age for a solid smash at the Axis.

They coincided with a Labor Ministry announcement that it would release "a very substantial number" of men now employed in building and civil engineering jobs for defense services and munitions works between January and June, 1942.

The Ministry said the men would be released by raising the age limit for the reservation of men from military service by an average of five years for a great variety of construction trades.

Mr. Bevin issued his summons during a tour of large industrial works in the north of England, where he told a workers' gathering he believed there was a "real chance" to ruin Axis war plans at the winter's end.

Informed sources expect the Government soon to give younger women not engaged in vitally essential work an opportunity to volunteer in the women's auxiliary services in the armed forces, replacing them from a labor pool of married women.

'Political Sniping'

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday used a parliamentary by-election to score "political sniping."

Writing to Mr. Norman Bower, Conservative candidate for re-election at Harrow, the Prime Minister said that "in the midst of the grave crisis that threatens us from without it is idle to pretend that political sniping is an asset to the national effort."

Bower's only opponent is Mrs. Winnifred Henney, managing director of Reveille, a London newspaper dedicated to the armed forces., In a recent interview she said she was only running "because it is time Churchill heard the voice of the women of the country."

In a week-end letter to another Conservative candidate, in a Hampstead by-election, Mr. Churchill protested against the "caviling of impatient and uninformed critics."

Mr. Wilfred Roberts, Parliamentary Secretary to Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair, said in a speech Nov. 15 that Mr. Churchill was making a mistake "to show a certain sensitiveness about criticism." The British Press Association cited Mr. Roberts' remark as an example of increasingly critical references to Mr. Churchill or his Government by parliamentarians closely associated with the Administration.

Nazis Protest to Tokyo Over Robbery in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Nov. 18 (AP)—Berlin has protested to Tokyo over an alleged assault and robbery of Madame Ernst Neumann by Japanese soldiers, it was reported today from Saigon. Madame Neumann is the wife of the German Consul at Saigon.

The reports said she was alone in her automobile when the Japanese stopped her, entered the car, held her arms and examined the contents of her purse. They fled after taking an unstated amount of money, the reports said.

French Discontent Flares

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 18 (AP)—A warning in Le Temps, a Conservative daily published at Lyon, that discontent is spreading dangerously in large population centers of France because of deprivation, was followed today by news articles in all the papers appealing for contributions to the National Relief Funds.

The article in Le Temps, all the more remarkable because Lyon has the most conservative large industrial population in France, said outright that populations in the cities were "subject to alarm influences."

The paper said Frenchmen in the cities had been doing without vegetables for many months.

French circles, mindful of a pretaste of trouble last summer and this fall, saw the country's fate hanging on how it survives the winter. They recalled a recent radio appeal to farmers by Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture, in which he said "France's destiny depends on the coming year."

Meat rations throughout France have been reduced a quarter this month and delicatessen foods a third. Vichy's largest restaurant, housed in the Government Hotel, has put up a notice asking that places be reserved in advance because it has only food enough for 80 customers at a meal. Le Temps remarked, however, that "luckily there is not a lack of bread."

India-Russia Road Pushed by Britain

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India

Britain is pushing a new backroad truck - and - train supply route from India to Russia to swift completion, the Indian Defense Department disclosed Nov. 17.

One trial trip over the route from India by way of Baluchistan and Eastern Iran has just been completed.

Monckton Takes Plane for Cairo

TEHERAN, Iran, Nov. 18 (AP)—Sir Walter Monckton, British Information Service officer, who was one of a party of 11 British, Russians, and Americans arriving by plane yesterday from Kuibyshev, Russia, left today in an RAF plane for Cairo.

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, declined passage on the Cairo-bound craft and waited for a Lockheed air transport scheduled to depart tomorrow.

[The dispatch did not tell of the plans of Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Russia, who is en route to Washington, and others of the party.]

It was also disclosed here that Milan Gavrilovitch, Yugoslav Minister to Russia, arrived today by plane from Kuibyshev en route to London to report to his government-in-exile.

German Plans for Crimea Stem From World War Days

By Michel Pobers
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That the Germans have long been planning to take possession of Crimea and keep it permanently as a key to the Middle East is set forth in a revealing Austrian document published in 1936 by the Soviet Government on the German occupation of the Ukraine.

The fact that Herr Hitler's strategy is following closely the plans laid down by the German Imperial Staff in 1918—when the Ukraine and the Crimea had been occupied by the German-Austrian forces—adds particular interest to this remarkable document.

The report, the authenticity of which has not been challenged, was addressed to the Austrian Foreign Minister, Baron Stephan Burian, by the Chief of the Austrian General Staff in Baden, and dated June 13, 1918. It explains a certain uneasiness felt among the Austrians with regard to German ambitions in Russia.

Economic Purpose

"Germany is pursuing in the Ukraine," the report states, "a definite economic and political purpose. She wants . . . to assure for herself the safest route to Mesopotamia and Arabia through Baku and Persia. This possibility is now particularly attractive to the Germans, when they are occupying the Ukraine.

"The route to the East leads through Kiev, Ekaterinoslav (now Dniepropetrovsk) and Sevastopol, from where sea routes lead to Batum and Trebizond. In my opinion, for this purpose, the Germans intend to keep the Crimea for themselves, either as their colony, or in some other form. They will never let the precious Crimean Peninsula escape from their hands.

Communication Problem

"Besides, in order to exploit this route fully, it is indispensable to them to take hold of the railway system, or to obtain there a dominating influence. Since it is impossible to supply this system or the Black Sea with coal from Germany, they must seize the main coal mines in the Donets Basin. All these things Germany must get in some way or other."

Later in the report reference is made to the fact that, with England's remaining an obstacle to German expansion in the West, a drive toward the East may absorb the "main interests" of the German Government, and mentions a statement made to that effect by Gen. Wilhelm Gröner—who was subsequently German Defense Minister.

"These intentions are confirmed by an open declaration of Lieutenant General Gröner: that insofar as England limits Germany in the West, the main interests of Germany will be directed through the Ukraine and the Crimea, toward India. To attain these objectives and to correct her old errors, Germany is endeavoring methodically to take advantage of our difficult situation with all is consequences."

Russia's 'Pompeii'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kerch, at the easternmost end of the Crimea, which was announced by the Germans to have fallen to them Nov. 17, has been called Russia's "Pompeii," because of the wealth of ancient tombs and relics found there.

Kerch guards the west shore of the narrow Strait of Kerch, at one point only four miles wide, which separates the Crimea from the vital north Caucasus region, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

A seaport strategically situated on this busy waterway between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, Kerch is also the terminus of one branch of the Crimean railways. Its population is over 66,000. South of the town are a number of good oil wells, while near-by are the iron mines that are Kerch's chief source of wealth.

For a long time Kerch ores were thought inferior because of their phosphorous content, but a new technique of extraction and smelting now produces excellent steel from these deposits. A phosphorus fertilizer is obtained as a by-product.

Iron ore from this region until recently has been shipped across the Sea of Azov to a large metallurgical plant in Mariupol on the Ukraine mainland. Donets coal was brought back on the return trip to fuel Kerch's own big steel mill.

Apart from its trade in iron ore and steel, Kerch normally ships asphalt, fish, tobacco, flour, wheat, barley and wool.

Ancient Greeks from Miletus founded Kerch as the town of Panticapaeum. One royal tomb archaeologists unearthed at Kerch yielded a king's bow and buckler of pure gold. Even the monarch's whip was intertwined with gold. At his queen's feet lay a golden vase. Golden dishes, jewelry, fine leather boots, fragments of engraved box-wood—these and other priceless finds from the Greek mound tombs of Kerch have required special exhibtion wings in many European museums.

The rich ancient relics of Kerch date mostly from the period of the Kingdom of the Cimmerian Bosporus which was overthrown by Mithridates, King of Pontus, about 100 B. C. The ancient acropolis hill, over and around which the town of Kerch is spread, is called Mithridates Hill.

Von Papen Seen 'Softening Up' Turks For Troop Transit

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Ankara activities of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, were described today by informed London commentators as an offensive to "soften up" Turkey to obtain permission to use that country as a corridor for German troops.

The British, however, are reported sure that the Turks, their nonbelligerent ally, would fight rather than allow the country to be used by the Germans.

[In Ankara, many Turks have been stirred by a statement attributed to Herr von Papen that Germany expects Turkey sometime to mediate peace with Britain and, that failing, to facilitate an attack on the British Middle East by granting transit facilities to the Germans.]

Reports of other Axis moves probably were meant, it was stated, to impress Turkey it was right in the path of trouble if it failed to play ball with the Axis.

One was the reported construction of a large fleet of small boats along the Black Sea. Another was a speech by the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bulgarian Parliament expressing concern at the Soviet and British armies on the Turkish borders.

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Steel Firms Report on 'Captive' Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The text of the steel company spokesmen's report to President Roosevelt on the collapse of negotiations in the captive coal mine dispute follows:

Dear Mr. President:

It is with regret that we have to inform you of the breakdown in our discussions with representatives of the United Mine Workers of America in an effort to reach a solution of the so-called "captive" coal mines dispute.

Despite your declaration that "it is a national necessity that the production of this coal be continued without delay," the United Mine Workers of America let stand an order for cessation of work in the "captive" coal mines at midnight on Saturday, Nov. 15, although a conference with us was scheduled for the following day.

The only issue in this dispute is the demand of the United Mine Workers of America for a closed shop in the "captive" coal mines. The Union demands that these mine operators must contract that, as a condition of employment all miners shall be members of the union. During the negotiations of the past three days, the United Mine Workers of America have not deviated in the slighest degree from this demand.

'Freedom to Work'

The issue in this case concerns one of the fundamental American freedoms—the freedom to work. We firmly and sincerely believe that the right to work in our coal mines, or in any other industry, should not be dependent upon membership or non-membership in any organization.

In your statement to us and to the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America at the meeting at the White House, made public on Nov. 14, you stated:

"I tell you frankly that the Government of the United States will not order, nor will Congress pass legislation ordering, a so-called closed shop. It is true that by agreement between employers and employees in many plants of various industries the closed shop is now in operation. This is a result of the legal collective bargaining, and not of Government compulsion on employers or employees. It is also true that 95 per cent or more of the employees in these particular mines belong to the United Mine Workers Union.

"The Government will never compel this 5 per cent to join the union by a Government decree. That would be too much like the Hitler methods toward labor."

History of Negotiations

Negotiations for new labor contracts between "captive" mine operators and the United Mine Workers of America commenced last July. At the outset the union raised 15 issues of importance, including, in addition to the closed shop, such matters as increased wage rates, vacations with pay, seniority rights, hospitalization, etc. All of these issues were disposed of, practically all in favor of the union, with the exception of the union's demand for a closed shop.

This single issue, as a consequence of the strike called last September by the United Mine Workers of America, was referred to the National Defense Mediation Board. We accepted the original recommendation of a panel of the Mediation Board that this closed-shop issue be finally determined by the full membership of the Mediation Board. When the United Mine Workers of America declined to accept this recommendation, we accepted the compromise arrangement subsequently suggested by you that this issue be submitted to the full Mediation Board, neither side to be bound in advance to accept their recommendation. On Nov. 10, 1941, the full Mediation Board, by a vote of 9 to 2, recommended against the closed-shop demand of the United Mine Workers of America in this case. Their recommendation is as follows:

Cites Board's Ruling

"That the United Mine Workers of America and the operators involved in this dispute proceed immediately to sign the Appalachian Agreement, with the reservation that the provision of the Appalachian Agreement which requires membership in the United Mine Workers of America as a condition of employment shall be inoperative for the duration of the contract."

We have accepted that recommendation. The United Mine Workers of America, however, have struck our coal mines.

We wish to make it clear that the question of unionism is not involved in this controversy, as membership in the union does not in any way jeopardize a miner's employment or advancement, and, as you properly pointed out in your statement, there is no question of wages or check-off in this dispute.

Everything reasonably within our power has been done to avert a work stoppage in the "captive" coal mines. The continued operation of these mines is of vital importance to national defense. A cessation in production of coal will soon bring about a substantial reduction in the production of steel, that all-important defense material.

Sincerely yours,
B. F. Fairless
E. G. Grace
Frank Purnell

Navy's Report on Capture Of Disguised Nazi Vessel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Navy Department issued the following eyewitness account of the capture of the disguised German merchant ship Odenwald:

At dawn on Nov. 6, we sighted a ship about 11 miles away. We approached the ship and investigated, and signaled by searchlight, but received no answer. On approaching closer, we found that it carried the name "Willmoto" of Philadelphia. It was flying the American flag at the stern, had an American flag on the counter which was affixed to the weather screen of the lower bridge on each side. On one of the hatches there was painted also another American flag. On the bow there was painted on each side the name "Willmoto." Over the bridge there was another "Willmoto."

When we approached closer, we learned that she had the signal flying indicating that she was the ship Willmoto but still she failed to answer our searchlight signal. We approached close enough to talk by megaphone to their bridge and gathered the information that she was bound from Cape Town to New Orleans. These questions were answered in poor English, and no answer was given to our question: "Why don't you answer signal?"

About this time during the megaphone conversation, we observed packages being thrown over the side—a continuous stream of packages. Suspicions were aroused as to whether or not this ship was actually the Willmoto and in order to identify the ship, the commanding officer of the cruiser ordered a boarding party to leave the ship and make further investigation.

Distress Signal Hoisted

As this boarding party left the cruiser, the Willmoto hauled down her call, hoisted the International Code flag with the signal meaning, "I am sinking—please send boats," and at the same time commenced lowering lifeboats.

By the time our boarding party had reached the ship, two of their boats had been loaded and men were coming down for the third boat. As the boarding party reached the ship, there were two explosions aft and smoke from an explosion came out of the stack. When the ship was boarded, the name of the ship was disclosed to be the Odenwald.

After that, the boarding crew searched the German crew to gain information concerning any time bombs which might have been planted. They gave no information except that the ship would sink in about 20 or 30 minutes. They had been so frightened that two of their men jumped into the ocean from the deck rather than wait to go down the ladder. They were recovered by two boats in the water that were manned at this time.

Attempts were made to go below and investigate the damage done and try to repair it, but smoke-filled compartments prevented this. Upon his arrival on the ship, and verifying the ship's disguise, the boarding officer reported to the captain of the cruiser that she was a German ship in disguise and that the German crew was scuttling her. Upon receiving this information, the commanding officer immediately made preparations to send a repair party. He mustered all of the available men with diesel engine experience and lowered the lifeboats, which lost no time in getting to the sinking ship.

First indications from the sinking ship were that she was not sinking as fast as the Germans expected and there was good possibility of saving her.

Settled in Stern

She had also taken list and had settled down by the stern. Later, however, the salvage party found difficulty in reading German labels and operating the proper valves and sent for more interpreters which were provided by the cruiser's crew.

At this time, the boarding officer reported that he did not think the ship could be saved and the cruiser's commanding officer directed that all cargo of any value be saved. This cargo was placed in the boats. It included ship's papers, official records, ship's bell, chronometers, personal effects or whatever the men from the cruiser aboard the ship could get their hands on. The cargo consisted of over 3,000 tons of baled raw rubber, many United States-made auto tires with inner tubes. Bags of peanuts were found, rice, and about 60 of the tires were heaved overboard.

Most of these were recovered later. The peanuts were not recovered and some of the rice was thrown overboard also.

The salvage party from this point was successful in locating the damage. As far as could be determined at this point, there was no hole—only leaky seams, but the position of these leaky seams was such that repair work was impossible. The German crew claimed that the explosives used were inferior, and were disappointed that the ship did not sink. However, they still held hope that her crew would never be able to keep her afloat and get her going. They gave no co-operation at all.

Engines Started

In the early afternoon, our salvage party succeeded in getting one engine started. We had sent divers over the side to locate the damage and repair it, but this was not possible. Finally, we were able to remove this water leaking in at a faster rate than it entered the ship. At 6 o'clock at night the salvage party was successful in getting both engines started, and the ship got under way.

All Germans were abboard the American cruiser except one—one of the engineers. Aboard the American cruiser the German crew, which consisted of 33 men and 12 officers, one of whom remained on the Odenwald, was given comfortable accommodations—the officers in the officer part of the ship and the crew in the crew part of the ship.

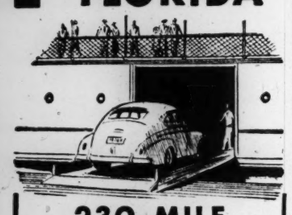
They were kept under constant guard and the officers messed in the wardroom and the crew messed with the crew of the cruiser.

Investigation revealed that the Odenwald had left Yokohama two months previous and made its way around Cape Horn and it was believed her destination was Bordeaux.

She wasn't armed—had no guns other than revolvers and pistols.

She is listed as a Hamburg-American ship.

Fast
AUTO ROUTE TO FLORIDA



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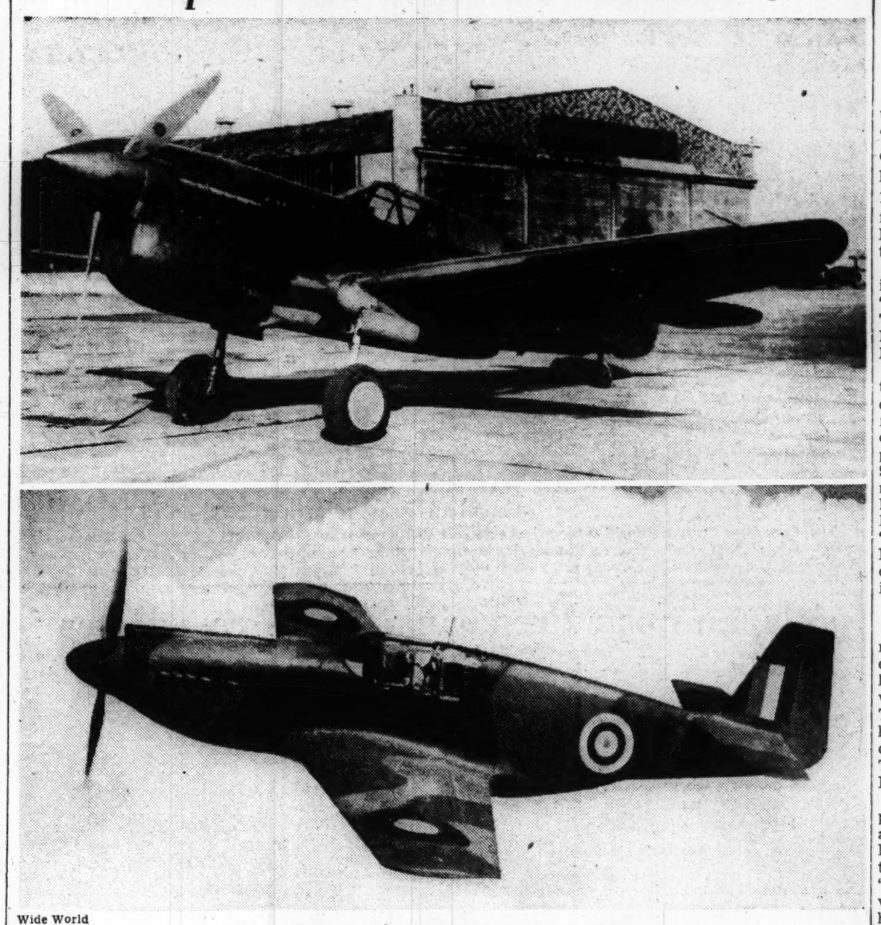


Wide World

Latest Types of Aircraft From U. S. Plants

The United States Army's new Curtiss Hawk P-40F pursuit plane (above) is called by its builders, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation of Buffalo, the "hardest hitting fighter in the world." It is the first warplane to be equipped with the Packard-built Rolls-Royce engine. One of the North American Aviation's new "Mustang" single-seaters (below) is put through a test flight at Inglewood, Calif., before delivery to the British. The plane is described as "sensationally fast."

Highly Improved Fighter Plane Being Built

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Production in undisclosed quantities of a highly improved Curtiss Hawk P-40 pursuit plane for both the American and British air forces is now proceeding at the Curtiss-Wright Corporation in Buffalo, N. Y., it was announced by Burdette S. Wright, Vice-President and General Manager of the Aircraft Division.

Believed by its designers to be the "hardest hitting fighter" in the world, the new plane, recently announced by the War Department as the P-40F pursuit plane, packs six and two thirds times the firepower of the original predecessor type, the Curtiss Hawk P-36.

As to firepower, speed, and operating ceiling, the new P-40F is said to be so vastly superior as to be virtually the complete answer to the charges of inadequate firepower, speed, and ceiling which have been voiced here and abroad.

"Army experts agree," Mr. Wright commented, "with our engineers that the new P-40F will outshoot any combat plane of its type in the air, that it will compare favorably in the matter of speed with any other fighter in the world, and that it can go into action at a ceiling comparable with aircraft which it will meet in combat."

News in Aviation

While the number and caliber of guns on the new P-40F could not be disclosed, its armament is apparently equal or superior to the Bell Airacobra, the other type of fast pursuit ship used by both the Americans and British, and also manufactured here. The Airacobra, for example, mounts two .50-caliber machine guns in the nose which are synchronized with the propeller. A .37-mm. cannon shoots through the propeller hub; and there are four .30-caliber wing guns. In all, 1,500 pounds of guns and ammunition, which the Hawk is said to surpass.

The P-40F is also the first military plane in the United States to be powered with the new Packard-built Rolls-Royce Merlin engine of British design. This is claimed to give the new Hawk a speed 23 per cent greater than the P-36 and a service ceiling 70 per cent higher.

Unofficial but reliable estimates have placed the critical ceiling of the predecessor Hawk "E" series, powered with the General Motors liquid-cooled Allison engine, at 17,000 feet. The Merlin engine effects a substantial increase in the critical altitude, or a 70 per cent increase over the P-36.

As for speed, the Hawk P-36 had a top unofficially but reliably estimated to be in the neighborhood of 325 miles an hour. The Merlin-powered type will boost that speed by 23 per cent, giving it a speed of approximately 400 miles an hour.

General performance of the P-40F, including ceiling, has been markedly improved in the Merlin-powered craft in spite of the progressive addition of armament, ammunition loads, armor plate, and leak-proof tanks.

'Countess' to 'Stewardess'

A young Russian countess, Marie Bobrinsky, is a recent addition to the ranks of United Air Lines stewardesses. Stewardess Bobrinsky, as she will be known, graduated from United's stewardess school in Chicago and is today working on the company's Pacific Northwest section out of Portland, Ore.

Stewardess Bobrinsky traces her ancestry back to Catherine the Great. She has not heard from her family in Paris, who fled from Russia during the revolution, since its occupation by the Germans.

Born in Leningrad, Miss Bobrinsky was taken by her family from Russia and lived in various parts of Europe and finally ending up in Paris, where her mother passed on. The girl was then sent to friends in Davenport, Iowa, and later went to Seattle, Wash., to live with relatives, where she sent in her application to United.

Air Stamp Oddity

Odd—but how many have noticed that the current red air mail stamp of six-cent denomination has a picture of the new Lockheed "Lodestar" on it, a type of plane that no American company, so far as we know, operates today? The stamp will be brought up to date, however, by the recent order permitting "Lodestars," among other transport planes, to be built once more for the airlines. United Air Lines was the first company to have "Lodestars" but turned them back, at Government request, to be given to the British. Practically every major air company still operates the old faithful Douglas DC-3. Trans-Canada Air Lines, the Canadian Government company, is, we believe, the only North American company now operating "Lodestars."

One feature of the new air mail stamp that most air-minded people like is the fact that it now has an airplane on it. The early air mail stamps showed Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" but this design was abandoned in favor of the spread eagle emblem. The present stamp, however, seems more sensible, as the post office clerk and receiver can tell instantly by the character of the stamp what type of mail it is.

Railroad Peace Conference Is Called at White House

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt, seeking to avert a strike of railway employees, invited leaders of both management and labor and interested Government executives to a White House conference today.

A strike has been called for Dec. 7. Railway unions turned down a proposed compromise wage increase suggested by the National Railway Mediation Board. The carriers had accepted the Board's recommendations.

Mr. Roosevelt asked these men to talk over the situation with him: Solicitor General Charles Fahy, Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York; David L. Lewis, Chairman of the Rail Mediation Board; Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission; John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads; R. V. Fletcher, Vice-President and General Counsel of the Association; George Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and representative of the non-operating unions, and A. Johnston, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and representative of operating unions.

Senator Mead was invited to sit in, the White House explained, because he had been studying the railway dispute and was thoroughly informed on it. He once was a railroad brakeman.

A fact-finding board recommended wage increases of 7½ per cent for the 350,000 operating employees who had demanded boosts of 30 per cent. The lowest paid of these now earn $5.06 a day and there is a wide range above that figure.

For 900,000 nonoperating workers, the Board proposed an average increase of 13½ per cent. They had asked for 30 to 34 cents more an hour. They now receive 35 to 85 cents.

One-week vacations with pay were proposed by the Board for the nonoperating employees.

Washington: President Roosevelt today had before him word that officials of the International Teamsters Union, (American Federation of Labor) had ordered a dispute involving 225,000 truck drivers submitted to the National (Railway) Mediation Board and the Chief Executive applauded this action as exhibiting a spirit of "fair play and patriotism."

Daniel J. Tobin, Union President, telegraphed the President that conferences on wages and hours had been going on for 30 days between the "over-the-road" truck drivers and their employers, that no settlement had been reached and that a strike was threatened. But the union officers ordered their representatives to submit the matter to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board for final settlement "because of the serious, disturbed conditions confronting our nation and the world."

In reply, Mr. Roosevelt wired Mr. Tobin that "you express to me the spirit of fair play and patriotism which I have always believed existed in the hearts and minds of American labor and unionists.

"What a fine Thanksgiving it would be for us all if leaders in other fields of labor would follow your example."

New York: The International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.) announced yesterday it would defer until at least Nov. 25 any walkout of 15,000 coastwise longshoremen in North Atlantic ports.

Joseph P. Ryan, Association President, said he would confer on that date with John E. Craig, Chairman of the Operator's Negotiating Committee, and Thomas E. Finn of the U. S. Conciliation Service, in an effort to solve the union's wage contract dispute.

Manila: A one-day strike of 1,300 Filipino workers at the Mariveles Naval base ended today as they returned to their jobs, leaving a decision on their wage demands up to Rear Admiral F. W. Rockwell, commandant of the 16th Naval District.

The workers walked off roadway and barracks projects Monday, demanding wage increases that virtually would double their hourly pay. After a discussion with officers in charge of the projects, they agreed to submit their demands to Admiral Rockwell. Wage scales were not announced.

The naval base is at the entrance to Manila Bay.

Allendale, N. J.: Representative J. Parnell Thomas, (R) of New Jersey, charged yesterday in a telegram to Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, that the War Department insists on discharge of the management at Air Associates, Inc., in Bendix, as the chief condition for return of the plant to the owners.

Railroads Accept Findings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference had today accepted the findings of President Roosevelt's fact-finding committee in the wage, hour, and working condition dispute between the lines and railroad unions. The unions have rejected the committee's determination and have announced that in protest they will strike on Dec. 7.

The board had recommended that operating workers receive a 7½ per cent temporary wage increase and that non-operating workers receive a 9-cents-an-hour increase and one week's vacation with pay. The unions demanded larger pay increases, longer vacations, and shorter hours.

The Railroad Presidents' announcement, issued by F. E. Williamson, President of the Conference and of the New York Central System, pledged the conference to second the action of the Carriers' Conference Committee which had previously accepted the President's fact-finding committee's decision.

"The Eastern Railroads Presidents Conference at its meeting has approved and ratified this action of the Conference Committee," the announcement says. "The emergency board consisted of eminent and outstanding men appointed by the President of the United States in accordance with law and under present conditions adherence to the report of the emergency board transcends in importance the desires of those immediately concerned.

"Conversely, defiance of the emergency board's findings would substitute force for the orderly processes of the law and would completely undermine the Railway Labor Act which has repeatedly been hailed by the railroad unions as a great bulwark of industrial peace."

5 Men 'Chute Safely From Crashing Plane

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 18 (AP)—Five men parachuted to safety Nov. 16 from an Army bomber that crashed and burned on a mountain ridge southwest of Park City, 30 miles east of here.

Searching parties from Park City and from Fort Douglas here were hunting two other members of the crew, Maj. R. E. L. Pirtle, Flight Commander, and Sergeant J. D. Anderson. Major Pirtle is Commander of the 88th reconnissance squadron, based at Fort Douglas.

First Lieut. W. E. Baysie, pilot of the B-18 on the return leg of a flight from Salt Lake to Denver, reported to his base here that the order to abandon ship had been given when the plane encountered blizzard conditions shortly before midnight. He did not know, however, whether all bailed out before the ship crashed.

Captive Danes Firmly United, Confidently Await Nazi Defeat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Though the "KS" badge of the Danish "Cold Shoulder Club" has been outlawed and the Danes can no longer wear Statue of Liberty pins, 19 months under the Nazi heel have found the Danes united behind King Christian as never before in their history.

This is the conclusion reached in a review under the title of "Captive Denmark Bides Her Time," issued by the American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy here.

It pictures a whole people virtually imprisoned within their borders, relying on inner resistance for the moment. Their jails are overcrowded as a result of severe penalties for sabotage. Yet of the 900,000 radio listeners in Denmark nine out of 10 are reported regularly to tune in on radiocasts from England. An "outlaw" Danish "freesender" is also very popular. Likewise, the short wave radiocasts from Boston have large Danish audiences.

'New Order' Repudiated

The report tells of a letter just received from Denmark, by secret channels, which says: "The Danes know the Germans. They know the worthlessness of Nazi assurances. They repudiate a 'new order' that has cost them their freedom and close to two billion kroner in cash. They have their hearts set on a British victory."

A dispatch from Stockholm reports that the Rev. Oscar Geismar, a Danish clergyman, made the following assertions at the opening of the Danish Rigsdag on Oct. 7th: "A despot rules the world at will with blood and iron, according to his own desires. At best such despotism destroys itself, for that which is founded by blood and iron will also perish by blood and iron. Denmark has chosen a people's government as the one most suitable to protect her people from the risk of violence. Only those having God at heart are competent to govern."

Inner resistance is further exemplified by Kai Munk, Danish pastor and playwright, in a sermon delivered at Aalborg on King Christian's 71st anniversary, Sept. 26. Rev. Munk said: "The pulpit is vested with great responsibility. Here the censorship is that of the Holy Spirit. The church is a place where lies are unveiled and corruption challenged. It is a place of mercy where the teaching is different from the tenet that the law of the jungle is the highest." These utterances brought the following Nazi blast from the Editor of the Nordschleswigshe Zeitung (Flensborg, Oct. 3): "Munk and his followers have confessed adherence to active Christianity and the Danish Kingdom, which is tantamount to active hate against Germany and Naziism."

An air-mail letter from Stockholm dated Oct. 13, says: "The people of Denmark believe firmly in a German defeat. Their belief is based on the testimony of Danish workers returning or on leave from forced labor in German industrial centers. They all agree in reporting a weakening of morale among the people in Germany, whose burdens and sorrows become heavier to shoulder as the war keeps on."

From Bad to Worse

From all reports, economic conditions in Denmark are going from bad to worse, under the Nazi occupation which the Danes have had to endure now for 19 months. Hitler's "New Order" has brought this once prosperous and contented country dangerously close to economic ruin. Its famed agricultural system is near collapse. The number of horned cattle is dwindling. Dairies are being closed. Cows give less milk and pigs less pork, owing to increased shortage of fodder and feed. The number of hens and hogs has been almost halved. Butter, the pride of the Danish table, is available only in a pinched ration after Germany gets hers. Denmark's industry resorts to ersatz or is idle for lack of raw materials and coal. The fuel shortage is so acute that divers are salvaging coal and coke from the bottom of the sea, as recently in Kalundborg harbor. Clothing is scant and poor, soap rich in clay but poor in fat. Hot water for bathing is outlawed to conserve fuel. Unemployment is kept in bounds only through all sorts of artificial means, and prices are skyrocketing.

Some prices have risen to fantastic heights, the report declares. The Copenhagen Bourse reports that an automobile dealer "A" bought a rubber tire for 500 kroner, sold it for 1,000 kroner to a rubber merchant "B," who sold it to an agent "C" for 1,500. The three were found guilty of "chain-trading" and fined 1,500 kroner plus net profits of 475 kroner.

The price of fishing-net has risen alarmingly. The drag-net line which formerly was 80 kr. now costs 450. The seine-net has increased in price from 180 kr. to 600. Lubricating oil has risen 300 per cent and anchor tackle 200-300 per cent. Parafin oil rose from 19 oere to 74 oere per litre. Fishing is good, but boats have to collect rations for weeks before risking a trip.

Milk dairies throughout Denmark have been reduced from 1,143 to 1,075. The average yield of milk which was 3,095 kilos per cow per year in 1938 has now dropped to 2,895 kilos. Milk production in July of this year was 19 per cent less than July, 1940, and 35 per cent less than July, 1939.

Huge Budget Deficit

The production of butter for the first seven months of this year was 31 per cent below the corresponding period of last year. Exports of butter dropped 54 per cent during the same period. In spite of higher export prices, agricultural exports during the first eight months of this year were 29 per cent below the figure for the same period in 1940. This year in July, they were 61 per cent of last year in July; in August they were no more than half. Pork production has been halved; pork exports aren't even half of what they were.

In October margarine sales stopped and manufacture of margarine ceased. You can get no coffee in Denmark; after Jan. 1 there will be neither tea nor coffee. Children may have a hot bath once a month if their parents can find domestic fuel to heat the water.

It is believed that a fourth of all organized Danish workers are unemployed or else forced to work in Germany.

The budget of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, will show a deficit of 39.2 million kroner; next year, according to the prospective budget, the deficit will be 203 million.

Dr. Fritz Clausen, leader of the Danish Nazis, hails from Schlesvig, a German province of Denmark; he studied at German universities and was a German soldier in the first World War. The Danish Nazis received about 1.5 per cent of all votes cast in Denmark's elections of 1939. Now they would receive less than even 1 per cent, the Friends of Danish Freedom believe. A number of their leaders have recently withdrawn from the Nazi party. The few who are left receive their main financial support from three large Danish landholders.

Navy Hunts German Raider Reported Near Canal Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—With its first Axis high-seas prize, the German merchantman Odenwald, securely tied up at San Juan, Puerto Rico, the United States Navy today was pushing its search for an Axis raider reportedly in the vicinity of the Panama Canal.

Although maintaining their habitual reticence on the movement of American warships, Navy Department circles predicted that the raider's existence would be short-lived once an American naval dragnet had been thrown over the Western Pacific.

According to reports from Balboa, Canal Zone, the Axis raider is believed to have attacked the Yugoslav merchantman Olga Topic, some 600 miles west of the Canal Zone. This would place the raider well within one of the areas which President Roosevelt is thought to have had in mind when he said that Axis ships would be cleared from sea lanes vital to this country.

Meanwhile, capture of the Odenwald, which was masquerading as the American freighter Willmoto out of Philadelphia, by an American cruiser, has given rise to widespread speculation on the international aspects of the case.

Although the Neutrality Act of November, 1939, forbade non-American vessels to use the American flag or distinctive American markings, international law condones the use of false colors by merchantmen in order to escape imminent attack or capture.

Warships are given even more leeway in this matter by international law, being permitted to use false colors for both offensive and defensive purposes, although warships must break out their true colors before actually going into action.

In addition to denying American port facilities and territorial waters for a three months' period to the offensive vessel, the Neutrality Act imposes a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment up to two years, or both, in cases of violation of any of the Act's provisions "where a specific penalty is not herein provided."

'Token Strike'

GLASGOW, Scotland, Nov. 18 (AP) — Thousands of Clydeside shipbuilding workers stopped work today in a 30-minute "token" strike protesting a delay in negotiations for $2 a week wage increase.

Planners of the strike estimated 100,000 workers participated.

The walkout took place in the face of a last-minute appeal issued by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and posted in all plants.

The poster declared the work stoppage would be a poor return for all that the Russian allies were suffering and sacrificing in their fight against the Germans.

After the stoppage a number of workers' meetings passed resolutions calling for a decision by the National Arbitration Tribunal within a month.

There were no demonstrations. Workers dispersed to their homes quietly.

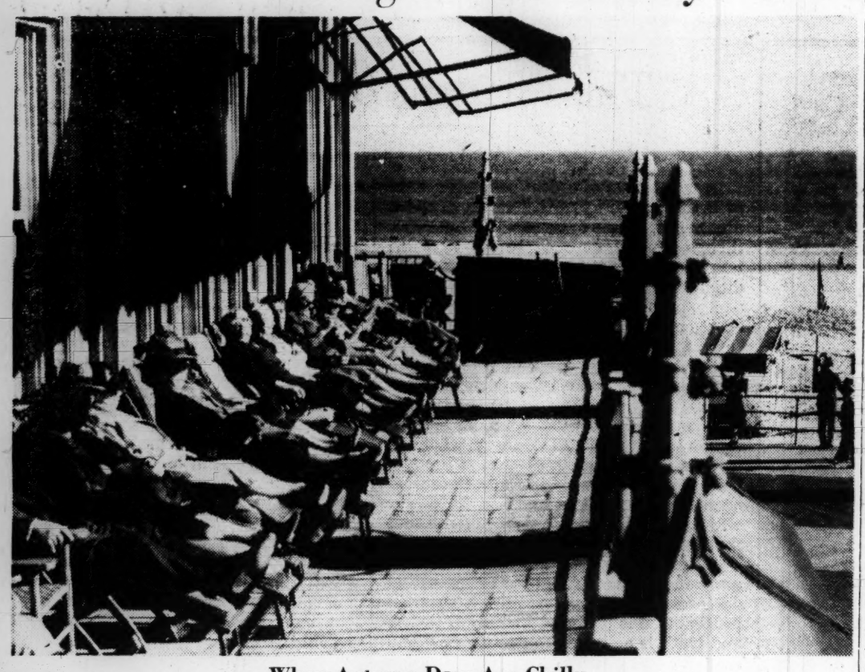
Unions and Strikes

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 18 (AP)—The American people are "fed up on strikes" but are not necessarily opposed to trade unions, John Boettiger, publisher of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and son-in-law of President Roosevelt, said yesterday in an interview.

"False leadership is imperiling unionism, and is creating a tragic situation," he declared.

He advocated a program whereby unions voluntarily would "control their own strike situation," and predicted that unless they do Congress will write restrictive legislation.

Sun Bathing in Atlantic City



When Autumn Days Are Chilly

Hotel sundecks at New Jersey's famous beach resort provide rest and relaxation. They are popular with visitors, particularly in the fall season.

Boardwalk Calls Fall Visitor

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

The swimming season is over for most people at Atlantic City, N. J., but those who like to sun themselves are finding plenty of opportunity to do so these autumn days along this resort's famous Boardwalk.

Beach umbrellas have been stored away for another year, but deck chairs and mobile "sun porches" are available to visitors who wish to spend the day at a comfortable distance from the chilly waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Autumn vacationists who desire a few days of complete relaxation and rest before the busy days of the winter months set in are finding it at Atlantic City. Summer crowds have gone home and the great expanses of beach and Boardwalk remain free of congestion for the late visitor.

Hotels are emphasizing not only rest, but recreation as well, for those who wish to take part in the numerous out-of-door sports available. The hotels have spacious lobbies and sundecks where groups may gather for informal games or just plain chats.

Horseback riding up and down the eight miles of broad, flat beach is one of the popular autumn diversions and nearby riding schools have instructors available.

While the ocean is too cool for surf bathing at this time of year, several hotels have salt-water swimming pools which are open to the public. Large sun lamps surround the pools for that additional coat of tan.

The Boardwalk is open to bicyclists every morning before nine o'clock and many visitors enjoy a ride each day before breakfast. Wheels may be rented at the hotels as well as along the Boardwalk.

The large municipal convention hall is featuring ice hockey and ice skating. Each Friday and Saturday evening finds the Atlantic City Sea Gulls playing leading amateur teams from the United States and Canada. The hall is open for public skating on the other evenings and on every afternoon.

Nassau Yachts

Nassau is setting the stage for its schedule of winter sailing events which are expected to attract prominent yachtsmen in the United States. Among leading events scheduled is the internationally-famous Miami-Nassau sailing race on Feb. 9 for the Duke of Windsor Trophy. The Nassau Yacht Club and the Royal Nassau Sailing Club will hold weekly sailing races for their fleets.

Lodge to Be Ready

The new Sun Valley Farm Lodge in Canada's Laurentians near Val Morin will be ready for the winter season. It is expected that the building will be ready by Dec. 15. It replaces the one destroyed by fire last September and will have the same comforts, hospitality, and excellent cuisine that made Sun Valley Farm so popular in past seasons. Improvements on the surrounding ski hills have been made during the summer, including leveling, removal of boulders, trees and brush, while the downhill run has been made more inviting than ever.

Deep South Cruises

A series of trips to the Deep South this winter is being offered by the American Express Company every week end. These tours feature three states which border on the Gulf of Mexico—Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Consisting of eight days, these trips include such places as the Bellingrath Gardens, Natchez, lovely Biloxi, cotton plantations, and New Orleans.

Festive Mexico

From November through January is Mexico's gayest season. The rainy season is over. Houses are freshly whitewashed and painted until towns look as if they were composed of multi-colored pastries. Streets that lost cobbles in the rains are repaired. The people dress in their best, and fairly crackle in their stiffly starched cottons with the splash of color from sarape or rebozo. Gardens and patios are ablaze with scarlet poinsettias, walls are covered with bougainvillea, and the tall poinciana trees glow with red blossoms. Open-air stands sprout in the plazas, selling everything from fried chicken to toys and confetti. Traveling acrobats, theaters, circuses, fairs, marimba orchestras, and troubadors come and go. Old Indian dances are held throughout the country with the town of Chilpancingo, on the scenic Mexico City-Acapulco Highway, the center of these attractions.

Travel Notes

Dude Ranching has spread to Puerto Rico, where, along steep mountain trails, visitors now ride small, sure-footed Puerto Rican ponies to view the wide expanses of the Caribbean from Rancho el Semil . . . Vacationists planning a trip to the tropics this winter can be cheered by the news that the 1941-42 cruise wardrobe is even simpler than last year . . . Tucson, Ariz., has lived under four flags—Spanish, Mexican, Confederate, and the Stars and Stripes . . . Visitors to New Orleans during late December will have a chance to see the nation's greatest athletes perform in the gala Mid-Winter Sports Carnival which precedes the Sugar Bowl Classic of Football on New Year's Day.

Late November Garden Chores

While November generally is considered clean-up month in the garden, there is much active work which may be done before the ground freezes, thus relieving to some extent the rush which faces most gardeners in the spring.

First, let's see what still can be planted safely. Roses, of course, as late as the ground can be worked, provided they are dormant. Be sure the knuckle is at least two inches below the surface. Firm the soil well around the roots and give plenty of water. Also, it is well to mix a quantity of bone meal with the soil when setting roses at this time of year. A well-balanced commercial fertilizer should be added in the spring. If you prefer to wait until spring before setting out roses, it is an excellent plan to prepare the soil at this time, digging deep and leaving it rough. Grubs of various insects, hibernating in the ground thus are killed, while the frost has a sweetening effect.

Delay hard pruning until spring. Tulip bulbs may be put into the ground as long as it is open and so may lilies and peonies. Peonies planted at this time should be mulched lightly after the ground freezes.

Rhododendrons must have attention this month if they are to go through the winter successfully. The extremely important requirement is plenty of water. Use a hose without a nozzle and send the water down below the freezing point. Cover the area under these plants with oak leaves, for these do not mat down as do other leaves; also they have the necessary acid reaction when decomposed. If your rhododendrons are in an exposed location, protect the plants with pine boughs stuck in the ground around them.

Does any of the garden area need lime? Apply it now, and you will have one more spring chore out of the way. Lilacs, particularly, will respond to a liberal application. The lawn may be limed at this time, too. In addition to the lime, delphinium plants should be treated to a dose of coal ashes. After all stalks have been removed, scrape out an inch or two of soil around each plant and fill the depression with ashes, heaping them up around the crown of the plant. This prevents crown rot.

After the ground has frozen hard, apply the mulches. I say "mulches," since all plants do not require the same kind or amount. Leafy plants, for instance—those that go into the winter with a rosette of green foliage — require a light, loose mulch. Some of these are foxglove, madonna lily, Canterbury bells, and hardy poppy. Glass wool, if it is available, is an ideal covering for these plants, for it is very light and does not mat down. Moreover, it may be stored and used year after year. But be sure to use gloves when handling it!

Berry baskets may be used with good results too, after a light mulch of leaves or excelsior has been applied. Larger baskets may be used for larger plants. The point is, these plants need a certain amount of light and air and must not be smothered with heavy, matted mulch. March hay and wheat straw are good mulches for most plants. If leaves are used, they should be oak leaves, as other mat down and hold water. Stable manure is an excellent covering for plants which need a heavier mulch. Pine boughs may be placed over the manure during early December. Roses are mulched by heaping dirt to a height of 10 inches around each plant, covering this with leaves. Do not take this dirt from the rose bed, but bring in a fresh supply.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on leaving the garden clean for the winter. Cut all dead stalks from the perennials and be scrupulous about removing debris and burning it. This is the only way to be sure of healthy, insect-free plants the following season.

At this time, it is an excellent plan to collect various materials and store in the cellar for future use: good garden soil, sharp sand, leaf mold, fertilizers, etc. If you grow house plants, it often is necessary to do some repotting; and in the spring the materials are at hand for starting seed flats.

As you finish with your tools, clean and oil them before putting away. Before doing this, why not paint the handles some gay color—coral, turquoise, or apple green for a change?

Dormant spray may be applied now to fruit and shade trees, also shrubs that show signs of scale. Use a solution of lime-sulphur for this. And there is another spring chore out of the way!

Ethel M. Eaton
A Tuesday Feature

Bronze Markers Barred For Soldier Memorials

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Budget Bureau today banned the erection of bronze markers on soldiers' graves. Harold D. Smith, Budget Director, explained that in rejecting a War Department request for money in the next fiscal year's budget, he found that the cost of bronze markers has risen from $8.95 to $12.65 each and, moreover, that the bronze was needed in defense industry.

The Government regularly puts up markers on veterans' graves, but nine out of every 10 family requests are for either marble or granite, which henceforth will be used exclusively. The ruling is expected to save 6½ tons of bronze.

Radio 'Blind Spots' Held Chiefly Due to Topography

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Strong evidence that so-called "blind spots" in radio reception are caused by the topographical nature of the terrain, rather than due to near-by magnetic fields or local metal deposits, has been obtained by B. F. Howell, Jr., a graduate student of the California Institute of Technology.

"My conclusion is that the strength of radio waves depends upon the topography of a location and very little upon its geology," Mr. Howell told a group of natural scientists and students at a recent lecture.

Measurements of the strength of radiocast waves in New Jersey and California were made under the direction of Dr. G. W. Potapenko, Professor of Physics and Geophysics at Calteeh. Mr. Howell pointed out, that there are many areas, especially near San Bernardino, Calif., which are called radio dead spots because of extreme difficulty in reception of radiocasts.

Mr. Howell concluded that these dead spots are caused by near-by mountains which deflect radio waves over the areas and not to any peculiar local geological formations. In driving through these areas with a radio-equipped automobile, he found that reception from some stations became dim or faded completely.

Confirmation of the possible correctness of Mr. Howell's theory was given by Yankee Network engineers in Boston. They said it was long held, without definite knowledge, that there were many dead spots in New Hampshire, especially in the White Mountain area. The poor reception was generally noticeable in certain valleys hemmed in by high ridges. With the building of their new FM station, however, on the summit of Mt. Washington, many of these so-called dead areas, they said, are now receiving virtually the only all-day receivable signal. Extensive tests with radio-equipped cars in the area had convinced them that it was the topographical nature of the country rather than any other factor that caused weak reception of radiocast signals. The Mt. Washington station, Yankee Network engineers said, caused the signals to flow in from another, apparently, clear and unobstructed path.

Station Televises Film

Inauguration of a very extensive film transmission schedule has just been instituted by the Don Lee television station from its new $250,000 station, W6XAO, atop Mt. Lee near Los Angeles, Calif.

There are about 500 home television receivers in the Los Angeles area, it is estimated. A high light of the W6XAO transmissions, which come from the summit of a 1,700 foot peak, will be the transmission of the winners in a home movie contest being sponsored by a local home movie magazine. In addition W6XAO plans to offer its "lookers" a number of outdoor events, according to Harry R. Lubcke, Director.

The first live talent show was televised yesterday when Morey Amsterdam, Mabel Todd and Tony Romano appeared before the W6XAO cameras. A sequence of especially staged television ballets was given by the Montez Dancers. Jerry Mann, mimic, did a specialty act. All the facilities of a 60 by 100-foot sound stage were used.

Next month W6XAO will celebrate a decade of picture transmissions.

Signal Tells Car Speed

"Why, officer, I wasn't doing a lick over 45 miles an hour!"

Both drivers and officers will have the answer to this one accurately if a new innovation in automatic road signs begins to be popular on the highways. This new device, described in the Engineering News Record in August, was perfected by George E. Sykora of Minneapolis, Minn., and is used to warn drivers that a junction or some other form of traffic interference is ahead. At the same time the speed of the moving car is flashed on the sign so that the driver, and the officer who may be watching the sign, know exactly how fast the car is traveling.

The sign is actuated by two phototube detectors located from 750 to 1,000 feet back from the sign and spaced about 40 feet apart. When the car interrupts the first detector the sign lights up. After the second detector is passed the sign records the speed of the vehicle. Another feature of the sign is that traffic counters may be placed on the equipment to record the number of cars traveling at various speeds. Highway officials may also determine the number of vehicles traveling the road during a given period and the speeds at which they were traveling.

Drive Seeks Aid for Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—In its first public appeal for funds in more than a decade, the Children's Aid Society was campaigning today for $300,000 to support an extended program of homeless child care. The Society's Homeless Children Committee told prominent businessmen at an India House luncheon yesterday that the organization should care for 3,000 more children beyond those now under its protection because of the increasing number of homeless and neglected children in the city.

Speakers, including Thomas W. Lamont, Alfred E. Smith, Joseph M. Proskauer and William Church Osborn, for 41 years President of the Society, stressed that proper care for homeless waifs meant placing them in foster homes, as the Society does, and not in institutions.

Alluding to children as the Nation's most vital resource, Mr. Smith called upon New York to show "its great heart" in this pre-Christmas campaign. Referring to the draft rejections for physical disability, Mr. Smith stressed the need for proper food and care of children when young.

While the country expends great effort in conservation of its forests, "by and large the State only scratches the surface" of child care, he added.

Mr. Osborn reported that the Children's Aid Society had to deny help to almost 1,000 children last year because it had no funds to care for them. Americans must not "let the distress of a world at war prevent us from hearing the sobs of the children at our doors," he added.

House Lets Fish Testify to Jury

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The House adopted a resolution yesterday authorizing Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York to appear and testify before a District of Columbia Federal Grand Jury investigating foreign agents at any time the House is not in session.

The House acted without a roll-call vote after Chairman Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas filed a report from the House Judiciary Committee stating that a Grand Jury subpoena served on Mr. Fish violated the rights and privileges of the House but that in individual cases those rights could be waived.

Mr. Fish was ordered by the House last week to refrain from responding to the subpoena until the committee had an opportunity to study the question.

George Hill, a secretary to Mr. Fish, has been indicted by the Grand Jury on charges of perjury in connection with its investigation.

Currier Would Bid Again in Housing

DETROIT, Nov. 18 (AP)—Office of Production Management Associate Director Sidney Hillman's announcement that the Government is planning a 10,000-unit defense home project in Detroit was followed yesterday by a statement from P. J. Currier, head of the Currier Lumber Company, that his firm would bid on the project.

The Currier company, which has a contract with the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.), rival of the American Federation of Labor in the building trades, was eliminated by Mr. Hillman from a Government housing project in Wayne, Mich., recently on the ground that awarding it to Currier would result in labor strife here. The Currier firm had submitted a low bid on the project.

Mr. Hillman left for Washington after a three-day round of conferences with Michigan State officials, labor leaders and industrial executives through which he sought to speed up defense production.

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The Home Forum

My Tribute to a Shack

ACTUALLY, THERE IS an endless list of artists who have functioned in spite of unfavorable external conditions — for example, Mozart, Van Gogh, Robert Burns. In fact, it often seems that having things easy is bad for genius. But I am no genius and I like to have things easy. And when, finally, I came to Virginia Woolf in my literary browsings, I found an alibi for my lack of artistic production. I was a poor, submerged woman under the handicap of economic dependence. Otherwise, I should undoubtedly have written immortal verse or entertaining essays by the hundred.

Then one summer a room of my own was provided, in fact a whole building—a shack on the side of a mountain—and I was free to go there every morning. The moral should be that nothing would come, that I chewed the end of my pencil and stared at the view, but made no marks on the expectant pages before me. But that isn't true. For I wore out several pencils. I took deep gulps of the view only as a reward at the end of the morning. And, when I came down from the mountain, I was a huge success and had seven articles accepted for publication.

* * *

I am not advertising the shack for sale. It isn't my shack—wherein lay part of its charm, I am sure. It belonged to an acquaintance and I was given permission to trespass on the property. The owner, however, specifically regretted that the porch was approachable only through the closed house. The news that I had already found a way to climb the rainspout did not reach him; and that, each morning, I laboriously elevated my brief case, alarm clock, and person to the railing, carefully observed the location of chairs in order to be able to replace them properly, and settled blissfully in the most comfortable one with my feet on the broad front railing, books and papers and pencils at my side. The only flaw in my writer's paradise was a large wasp's nest somewhere under the floor, where my feet should have been. The wasps and I early signed a truce, however, agreeing to leave each other alone and continue with our work—a truce which was never broken.

* * *

What a variety of weathers passed over the shack in the brief month that I made use of it! I understand now why Monet wanted to go back often to his haystack and paint it in different lights. One clear morning, I could see the individual trees on the farthest layer of hills. It was almost embarrassing to see, so plainly, the housewife, a mile or two below in the valley, feeding the chickens, when she didn't know I was looking. There was a strip of pine trees down there, too, that showed their needles. The dignified rows of corn, the cows, the winding road all seemed so near that morning.

Then one sunny, windy morning, full of puffy white clouds, the shifting lights and changing shadows were so brief and glorious that I forgot the necessities of artistic composition and allowed myself the luxury of just watching for an hour. I tried it from various angles. From the porch, I could see a shaft of sunlight sweeping down from the far hills, high-lighting a red barn, a haystack, a white house, like a flashlight moving slowly through a room. Then the big clouds dispersed and, lying on my back on the scratchy pasture grass, I watched the little ones swelling and combining and dissolving. It gave the sky depth, took away that flat dimensional look of a perfectly clear blue ceiling. I felt close to the sky, there in the hot sun near the top of the hill, with the wind sweeping past. The clouds just missed the tops of the trees as they went over. That morning no article was written.

* * *

Finally, there came a last morning. I knew it would come eventually, but still its arrival was a shock. When I got up and looked out the window, a thick blanket of mist lay all around us. I felt that my refuge had deserted me. Surely, it wasn't saying I shouldn't come. At breakfast someone casually referred to "these fall mornings beginning so soon," and a light turned on inside me. Of course, New England mornings were always like this in the autumn. The mist always cleared by ten o'clock. This wasn't a rainy day. This was just a warning of winter. Of course, I could go. And that was the best morning of all.

It was strange to walk up the dusty road in the coolness, past the gravel pit where the men were working with shirts on instead of stripped to the waist in the hot sun. How many smells there were from the wet grass and the dripping trees! Everything had a close, damp, woodsy odor. When I turned off the road and up the hill, the bushes and trees seemed nearer and the path narrower than it did yesterday. There was a russet-colored bush that had been green yesterday and several sprigs of red leaves among the maples. Even the apples that dropped in the path looked rosier and mellower, and the goldenrod was in full glory. The blackberries were ripe, too—small seedy bitter ones, to be sure—but really black. That couldn't have happened over night. And here was the marvelous bushy Christmas tree that usually shaded me while I remembered that climbing hills in the hot sun should be done at a leisurely pace. This morning I could walk right by without a special breathing period. The path became steeper as I rounded the last turn, and I resolutely turned my back to the view, so that I would see it for the first time when I fell back limp into my favorite chair and put my feet up.

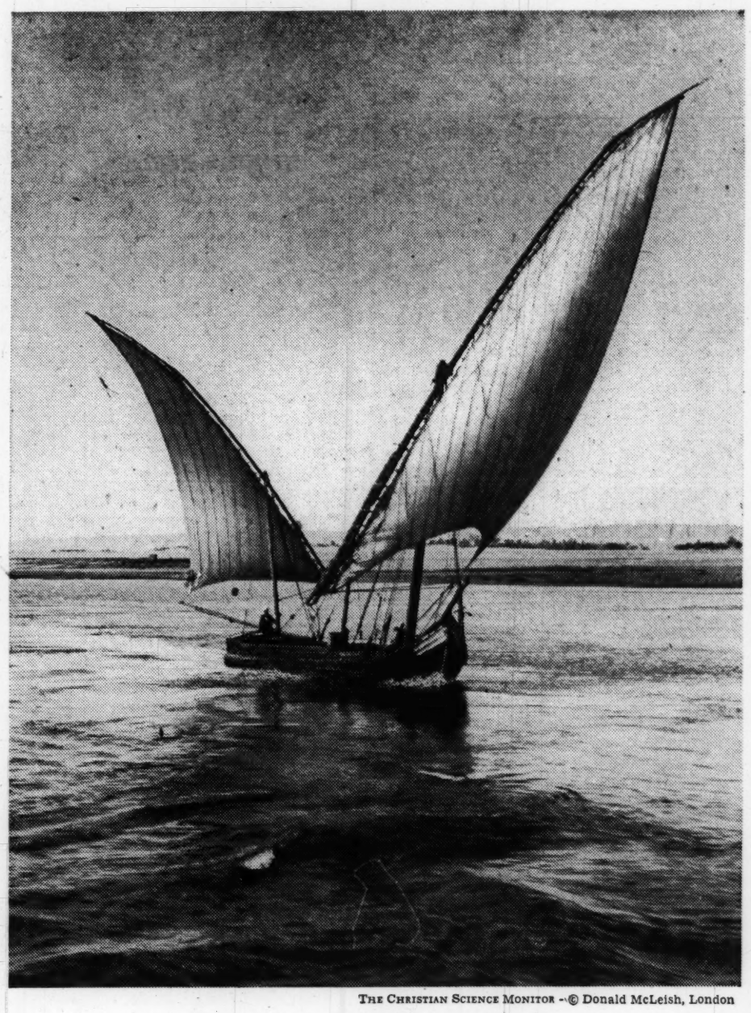
* * *

And there it was—but it had gone—and, instead, there was only the thick mist around. The nearest pine tree was my farthest horizon. But, to make up for the sight, there were the smells and now I could hear the sounds, too. Valley noises, never noticed before, were amplified by the mist: a crowing rooster seemed a near and miraculous thing; the hum of cars on the road below; a hammer ringing out. These noises must have been there before, but I had never heard them. From the pasture behind me came the grating caw of the crows and the clear tone of the cowbells. Even the rasping song of the cricket under the porch acquired new significance.

It all added to the mysterious feeling of isolation, as on shipboard, or on a stage after the audience has gone home. Here I was enveloped in a cloud, yet given these signs of life around me. Presently the mist grew lighter. The cloud moved down the hill. Yesterday's middle distance became my far horizon. Then the sun burned through and the remaining wisps fled quickly and the whole green valley lay clear below, surrounded by layer on layer of blue hills deepening to purple.

Yes, I work better where there is beauty around—and peace.

D. H. S.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —© Donald McLeish, London

AN EGYPTIAN TRADING BOAT ON THE NILE

LIKE SOME GREAT sea bird with wings stretched across the tranquil desert scene, the native sailing boat of Egypt moves with the wind. It would be hard to imagine a design more perfectly suited to the setting, to the swing of the water, to the quiet line of shore; to the cloudless sky. It is a boat of ancient time, built on a pattern devised by some old craftsman of a thousand years ago. The detail is crude, the workmanship primitive, but therein lies much of its charm. What could be more alluring than the mighty curves of the framework, the curves of the billowing sails, the curves of the bows, and the sturdy set of the broad stern? It is more than a boat. In another second it will rise from the river and, seeking a caravan route in the sand, will wing its way to some oasis in the west, or find the great waters of the Red Sea. The poetry of Egypt moves with those sails, and the mystery of her art follows them.

"As armas da nossa milícia"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

NÊSTES DIAS de provação em que a situação dos problemas humanos parece muito sombria, talvez haja por aí muitas pessoas sinceras que, embora desejem muitíssimo auxiliar de qualquer forma tangível a curar as condições do mundo e anceiem pela restauração da paz, da ordem e da harmonia, se deixem tomar pela impressão de que êsse desejo seja fútil e sem esperança. A-pesar-de todos os esforços humanos êles vêm o mal e a agressão continuarem a se expandir, aparentemente sem que se lhes ponha um paradeiro. Confiantes e seguros de que a sua causa é justa e correta, ficam anciosamente procurando discernir o que mais poderão fazer para secundá-la. Na época atual em que o mundo tem uma compreensão limitada de Deus, poderá parecer necessário ter de se resistir às fôrças da violência, do paganismo e da cobiça do poder, recorrendo ao uso das armas de defesa do mundo, mas estas por si só nunca provarão ser decisivas. Enquanto os meios humanos podem falhar, Deus não falha, e nós fortalecemos enormemente nossas defesas espirituais quando depositamos n'Êle nossa confiança. Deus é justo, e Sua lei de justiça e verdade é ativa e eficiente agora e sempre. Paulo, quando falava da luta humana em subjugar as crenças no mal, declarou (II Coríntios 10:4), "As armas da nossa milícia não são carnais, mas sim poderosas em Deus, para destruição de fortalezas."

A Bíblia está cheia de exemplos em que a realização da presença, do poder e da proteção de Deus, se manifesta àqueles que procuram e têm confiança em Deus, quando as fôrças do mal parecem ser aterradoras e o desastre se apresenta iminente—como o testemunha o caso da vinda dos exércitos de Ammon, Moab, e das Montanhas de Seir contra Judá e Jerusalém. Lemos no capítulo vinte de II Crônicas que Josaphat e seu povo, com receio das fôrças aparentemente esmagadoras que marchavam contra êles, volveram-se confiantemente a Deus em busca de socorro, com o resultado de que o povo nem teve de oferecer combate aos seus inimigos, porque, de acôrdo com a narrativa, uma dissensão surgida no meio dos inimigos, motivou que combatessem entre si mesmos, de maneira que se destruiram reciprocamente. O mal, por não ter inteligência, pode apenas parecer estar agindo, planejando, coordenando ou levando a efeito alguma coisa; na realidade êle não pode investir contra o poder de Deus, mas, como no caso recém-citado, êle poderá, quando muito, destruir-se a si mesmo.

A Ciência Cristã, ao interpretar e aclarar os ensinamentos do Mestre, Cristo Jesús, afirma insistentemente a onipotência e onipresença de Deus. Ela revela e sustenta a invencível e eterna verdade de que Deus, Amor divino, o bem, por ser infinito, o Tudo, não dá lugar para Sua dissemelhança; portanto, não há lugar para o mal, em parte alguma e em tempo algum. Mas como podemos provar êste fato glorioso? Como podemos aplicá-lo para as condições atuais do mundo? Da mesma forma como o fez Josaphat, pela oração. Ao escrever sôbre o têma da prece, no livro-texto, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 1), Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, diz: "Os pensamentos que se não proferem, nem por isso são desconhecidos à Mente divina. O desejo é oração." A verdadeira oração baseia-se em desejos puros e no pensar correto, pensar êsse, fundado na compreensão espiritual, e os Cientistas Cristãos estão provando diariamente que tal oração obtem resposta definitiva e eficaz ao levar de vencida os males físicos e ao solver todos os problemas humanos.

Quando em pensamento nos ligamos à totalidade de Deus e à Sua lei, estamos nos amoldando à harmonia da lei divina, unindo-nos ao poder sempre presente de Deus, cuja lei do bem se manifesta pela vitória sôbre o êrro e pela sua destruição. As demonstrações de Jesús e suas obras prodigiosas foram levadas a efeito tão só pela compreensão que êle tinha de Deus e de Sua lei, com o que êle provava ser o mal irreal e sem poder, qualquer que fosse a forma sob a qual se apresentasse. Êle provou que o sofrimento físico, os elementos enfurecidos, o tempo e a separação, e até a própria morte, são irreais.

Que é que desejamos? Com certeza queremos a restauração da paz e da segurança para todos os homens e tôdas as nações. Certamente desejamos na terra a manifestação de Deus, Amor divino, com que tôda a humanidade possa entender-se e viver fraternalmente. Por certo queremos que a cobiça, o egoísmo, os orgulhos, a inveja, a malícia, o ódio—o anti-Cristo—tudo quanto leva a fazer a guerra, cessem para sempre, e que Cristo, Verdade, reine em todos os corações. Baseado na verdadeira compreensão da onipotência de Deus, tal desejo, tal prece, não pode deixar de dar resultado. Mrs. Eddy escreve (ibid. pg. 473), "Deus está em tôda a parte e nada existe que, separado d'Êle, possa estar presente ou ter poder." Quando formos capazes de realizar um pouco desta grande verdade, saberemos que nossa oração é atendida, e não continuaremos sentindo como se não fossemos capazes de ajudar afim de que a ordem, a paz e a segurança sejam restauradas. Bem pelo contrário sentir-nos-emos com fôrça renovada, com coragem e confiança, porque nos compenetraremos de que estamos levando a efeito grande obra, e nada pode impedir que nossas preces sejam atendidas.

Todo o desejo honesto, todo o pensamento digno, todo o propósito caridoso, é sustentado pelo poder de Deus, e tem de surtir seu efeito curativo sôbre a conturbação atual do mundo, mudando, corrigindo, e com isto curando os pensamentos e o coração dos homens. Indo para a frente dia a dia, nunca nos cansando, nunca cessando na nossa luta espiritual contra as atividades impessoais e irreais do mal, com fé inquebrantável, apegando-nos firmemente ao conhecimento da bondade infinita e da universalidade do Amor divino, não deixaremos de ver o fruto do nosso labor, mas provaremos a verdade das palavras de S. Tiago (S. Tiago 5:16), "Muito pode a súplica fervorosa do justo."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"The weapons of our warfare"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE DAYS of ordeal, when the state of human affairs seems very dark, there are perhaps many earnest people who, though greatly desiring to aid in some tangible way in the healing of world conditions, and longing for the restoration of peace, order, and harmony, may have accepted a sense of futility and helplessness. In spite of every human effort they see evil and aggression continuing to expand, apparently unchecked. Confident and assured that their cause is just and right, they anxiously wonder what more they can do to further it. At this hour, when the world's understanding of God is limited, it may seem necessary to resist the forces of violence, paganism, and lust for power with the world's weapons of defense, but these of themselves cannot prove decisive. While human means may fail, God does not fail, and we strengthen our spiritual defenses mightily when we put our trust in Him. God is just, and His law of justice and truth is active and effective now and always. Paul declared, when speaking of the human struggle to overcome the beliefs of evil (II Corinthians 10:4), "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."

The Bible is replete with instances of the realization of God's presence, power, and protection to those who seek and trust Him, when the forces of evil have seemed to be overwhelming and disaster imminent—as witness the case of the coming of the armies of Ammon, Moab, and Mount Seir against Judah and Jerusalem. We read in the twentieth chapter of II Chronicles that Jehoshaphat and his people, fearful because of the seemingly overwhelming forces arrayed against them, turned trustingly to God for help, with the result that they were not even required to fight their foes, for, according to the record, dissension arose among their enemies, causing them to turn upon one another, so that they destroyed themselves. Evil, being without intelligence, can only seem to act, plan, co-ordinate, or accomplish something; actually it cannot array itself against the might of God, but eventually can only succeed, as in the case just cited, in destroying itself.

Christian Science, interpreting and clarifying the teachings of the Master, Christ Jesus, insistently affirms the omnipotence and omnipresence of God. It reveals and maintains the invincible and eternal truth that God, divine Love, good, being infinite, All, there is no room for His unlikeness; hence, there is no room for evil anywhere, at any time. But how can we prove this glorious fact? How can we apply it to present world conditions? Even as did Jehoshaphat, through prayer. Writing on the subject of prayer in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (p. 1): "Thoughts unspoken are not unknown to the divine Mind. Desire is prayer." True prayer is based on pure desire and right thinking, thinking founded upon spiritual understanding, and Christian Scientists are proving daily that such prayer is answered definitely and effectively in the meeting of physical ills and the solving of all human problems.

When we ally our thinking to the allness of God and His law, we are bringing ourselves into harmony with divine law, uniting ourselves with the ever-present power of God, whose law of good is manifested in the overthrow and destruction of error. Jesus' demonstrations and mighty works were accomplished solely through his understanding of God and His law, whereby evil in every form in which it presented itself was proved unreal and powerless. He proved physical suffering, raging elements, time and separation, and even death itself, to be unreal.

What is our desire? Surely it is for the restoration of peace and security to all men and nations. Surely it is for the manifestation of God, divine Love, upon earth, whereby all mankind may live in brotherhood and understanding. Surely it is that greed, selfishness, pride, envy, malice, hate—the anti-Christ—all that goes to the making of war, shall be no more, and Christ, Truth, shall reign in every heart. Such desire, such prayer, based upon true understanding of the omnipotence of God, cannot fail of results. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 473), "God is everywhere, and nothing apart from Him is present or has power." When we are able to realize something of this great truth, we shall know that our prayer availeth, and no longer feel that we are impotent to aid in the restoration of order, peace, and security. Rather shall we find renewed strength, courage, and confidence, for we shall realize that we are doing a great work, and nothing can prevent the fulfillment of our prayers.

Every right desire, every right thought, every loving purpose, is sustained by the power of God, and must have its healing effect on the present world turmoil, changing, correcting, and thereby healing the thoughts and hearts of men. Going forward day by day, never tiring, never ceasing in our spiritual warfare against the impersonal and unreal activities of evil, with faith unfaltering, holding steadfastly to the knowledge of the infinite goodness and universality of divine Love, we shall not fail to see the fruitage of our labor, but shall prove the truth of James' words (James 5:16), "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Etude

Bare boughs, the new moon's faint gold shell,
And one clear star in ice-green evening sky:
Here is a pure cold beauty of austerity
Transfixed for the moment that it passes by.

For in a moment the color of the sky will change
And other stars shine out, the slender moon descend;
The lace of branches will be lost in darkness,
And this chill exquisite moment be at end.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Autumn Colors

The outside warmth, declining with the sun,
Asserts itself inside of things—they glow
With autumn colors. Woodbine now can run
Like flame through woodlands, and the winds can blow
The sumac embers into dancing light;
Now apples flush their deepest, wild grapes sway
Their purple clusters, and a sunny flight
Of wild canaries lingered here today.

Inside, bright jars are full of pear and quince,
And cherries wink like rubies through the glass;
Outside, the corn is new gold, ever since
The husking started; down the rows we pass
The pumpkins' older gold. Dusk starts to fall—
And windows show the dearest glow of all!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

"Leeze-bone"

YOU MUST CALL IT "Leeze-bone," this only free seaport city left in Europe. If you say "Leeze-bone," then you're a bona-fide European traveler. If you say "Leeze-bo-ah" you're a Portuguese and live here. If you say "Liz-bun" you're a plain American. . . .

This is a hilly city—a beautifully hilly city. There are streets here nearly as steep as those in San Francisco. It is very white, and from a distance it glistens. And it is vastly larger than I had expected—nearly a million people—and there are traffic jams just as at home.

The sidewalks are made of flat-topped stones, walnut size, laid in weird designs of black and white as are the sidewalks in Rio. The streets are practically all of cobblestone. The city is dotted with parks and circles and statues.

There are some palm trees, and the other trees still have their leaves on them. But don't let such greenery, and such bright sun, and such blue skies, pull any wool over your eyes. A friend's description of southern California fits Lisbon perfectly right now. He said, "You can lie down under a rosebush in full bloom and freeze. . . ." That's Lisbon too, in December.—From "Ernie Pyle in England," by ERNIE PYLE. (New York: McBride.)

Book-Ends

Silver ships on copper base,
That neatly hold my books in place,
What know you of the ocean blast?
Your prows have never been sea-lashed;
Your silver sails are gleaming clean;
Your copper has a lusty sheen;
You're beautiful; you serve your place;
But what know you of life's real face?

For life's real face denotes to me
The open pounding of the sea;
I'd rather see you wet with spray
Than bearing books from day to day.

ELIZABETH GREER

The English Jubilee Of 1809

WHEN GEORGE III had nearly completed the forty-ninth year of his reign, a general feeling pervaded the country that the approaching anniversary of his accession to the throne, being the day when he would enter into the fiftieth year of his reign, should be commemorated by a JUBILEE—that is, a national festival, or day of rejoicing. Arrangements were accordingly made in the metropolis and throughout the kingdom to fittingly celebrate the 25th of October, 1809. . . .

England was yet engaged in a most desperate and exhausting struggle with the great conqueror of continental Europe. Every energy of the nation was strained to the utmost, and the people were in a fervour of patriotism, which naturally increased their affection towards their venerable sovereign. Loyalty at that time was synonymous with patriotism. The interest of king and people were felt to be one, and they would stand or fall together. Nor must it be forgotten that in the midst of the absorbing excitement of wars, the nation was making rapid progress in industrial arts, and domestic and social improvements were manifold and highly important. . . .

The day was ushered in at London by the pealing of bells, the hoisting of flags and banners, the assembly of troops and corps of volunteers &c. All business was suspended, and every place of worship—churches, chapels, meeting-houses, and even the Jewish synagogue—were open for the celebration of divine worship. . . . The streets of the metropolis were alive with well-dressed people, and the whole aspect of the city was one of extreme joy and animation. Gorgeous banquets were given by the corporation and by numerous public bodies; and private benevolence, in conjunction with public liberality, provided for the poor; so that it would appear to be literally true that, on one day of the present century, there was not a single human being in the mighty metropolis who lacked a plentiful dinner! In the evening there was an illumination, on a scale of (then) unparalleled magnificence. . . .

In the country we read of one remarkable and more interesting and rational mode of marking the day:—"At Banbury, Mr. and Mrs. ——, and their seven children, *planted a grove of oaks*, in the centre of which was placed a large cubical stone bearing the following inscription:—'This grove was planted October 25th, 1809, by —— and their seven children to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III.'"

These, we presume, are growing still, and form an enduring memento. May our readers have the satisfaction of reflecting that they have commemorated the return of peace to Europe by some act of generosity or self-denial, which shall bear permanent fruit when the excitement of the hour shall have passed away.—From *The Leisure Hour*, London, July 1st, 1856.

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"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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Intimate Message: Detroit

Choice Between Anti-Hitlerism and Unionism ..... ***By R. L. S.***

Delegates to the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations are against Hitler as much as anybody. In fact, since there is an active minority of Communists among them (nobody knows how many) they probably assay a higher ratio of interventionists than would other representative American bodies.

And yet they support a strike that must be giving Hitler a good deal of satisfaction. They have gone on record, 100 per cent, in support of John L. Lewis in his coal walkout. Why?

Let us give a general reason before coming down to particulars. This is the fear of every unionist of being called "scab." The feeling is so ingrained as to be almost instinctive. The unionist is more sensitive on this point than any other.

Although Mr. Lewis is engaged in a savage, personal attack on Sidney Hillman, Mr. Hillman's union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is among these pledging full support to the coal strike. There are also certain Left Wing unions here. But they are going along with Lewis so far, too, although their spokesman, the Communist Daily Worker, has deplored the strike as unnecessary. It is the same instinct that keeps a unionist from crossing a picket line. In a word, labor solidarity.

Attempt at New Effort

This is not sufficient, however, of itself to bind the group together very long. There are already signs of minority discomfort. It was significant yesterday when Michael Quill, the shrill-voiced Left Wing head of the Transport Workers, tried to amend the motion indorsing Lewis from the floor, so as to include a new mediation effort. It was all friendly on the surface but everyone knew what he was after. Philip Murray blocked him on a point of order, and the showdown did not come at that point.

But besides the general support, there are powerful specific factors at work. The United Mine Workers, from the delegates' point of view, have a strong case. That phraseology doesn't do it justice. They believe the mine workers have an irrefutable case. Nothing short of this national emergency would make them even hint that Lewis should pull in his horns. The commonest expression is, "What a mistake Roosevelt made!"

The argument runs as follows: The mine workers were on the point of achieving the union shop by their own efforts. Traditionally, old established unions have sought and obtained the union shop. In this instance 95 per cent of the coal industry has granted it. Only a few steel companies, led by United States Steel, now withhold it. The certainty of the mine workers that they could get the union shop, if left to themselves, is important.

"Up to the Government"

The Government asked them not to strike, and they halted the first strike, but they felt it was up to the Government to get them the objective which they were not permitted to get themselves. The matter went to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. The Board this summer gave an American Federation of Labor union not a union shop but the more inclusive closed shop in the west coast shipyards strike when it caused the recalcitrant Bethlehem Steel Company subsidiary to sign a master closed shop contract which the other shipyards had previously agreed to.

Now the miners wanted the Mediation Board to bring the steel companies into line with the rest of the coal industry in the same way. The Mediation Board refused. Mr. Roosevelt said the Government would never use its power to force workers to join a union against their will. And so (say the delegates here) the union is faced with this dilemma: the Government will not give it the objective itself. This raises an issue, it is argued, much bigger than the fate of the 2,500 nonunion miners in captive mines; it threatens to freeze the union strength where it is for the duration of the emergency.

Expression of Solidarity

Every delegate here can put himself into the coal union's place and feel the force of this argument. Many of them, perhaps a majority, deplore the high-handed methods of Lewis and believe the issue could have been avoided. Many of them will desert Lewis, if Mr. Roosevelt makes a direct appeal to their patriotism. But so far they feel justified in expressing solidarity.

There is not space enough to develop another factor, the personality of Philip Murray. He is a powerful moral influence. His view may be limited, but he is honest and sincere. Everyone trusts him.

After a lifetime of dog-like devotion to Lewis he has finally broken with him on foreign affairs. He rejects Lewis' isolationism. But he has gone down the line with him on the coal strike. Rightly or wrongly, he is outraged by the situation. How long he can hold the convention in its present uneasy unanimity remains to be seen. His personality is probably the strongest cohesive force here.

The Country Speaks: California

Can Bayonets Settle Labor Disputes? ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Bayonets are bared again in the United States—and it isn't just "maneuvers." The men behind the bayonets and those on the potential receiving end of them are American citizens.

It isn't in California this time, but those Californians who saw the flash of bayonets in a ring around the North American Aviation plant at Inglewood, suburb of Los Angeles, early last summer, still remember; remember well. Most hope that it won't happen here, again. Some believe the occurrence held a serious lesson, and that the action should be repeated whenever similar occasion demands.

What do bayonets accomplish in a labor dispute like that old one at Inglewood and the new one at Bendix, N. J.? The answer, if given at all, must be interpreted, for the Army, the company executives, and even the men who felt what bayonet-prodding was done, are not talking much about it. Even if they were, they would not agree on an answer—if they know an answer.

A mass picket line barred entrances to the North American plant one well-remembered Monday morning. It was dispersed by troops of the Regular Army, armed with rifles, bayonets bared. Almost 80 per cent of the workers in the huge factory returned to work that day. Nearly 100 per cent were back at work by Wednesday evening.

That much, then, is known: it is a quick and effective way—perhaps the only way—of breaking a mass picket line. Police squads and tear gas had previously failed to clear the way effectively.

Three Factions in Plant

But what of the bitternesses such drastic methods are bound to generate and leave behind them?

It is common knowledge that there have been two labor elections in the North American plant since the bayonet days. At the most recent election 40 votes would have swung the title of bargaining agency away from the United Automobile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to an American Federation of Labor union.

Right now the factory personnel is divided into three approximately equal parts: two factions of approximately one third each favoring affiliation with one or the other of the large national labor organizations, and the final third favoring neither.

The Company, charging that Communists were at the bottom of the labor flare that brought the troops to their doors, refused to take eight of the leading strike agitators back into the plant. This stand has been upheld by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. Although leaders of the strike were scored by Richard Frankensteen, head of the aviation division of U. A. W., at the time of the mass picketing, the eight, with one exception, are known to be at present on union pay rolls. The eighth man is in England.

United States Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire recently said, regarding the North American case:

"The plant subsequently returned to its owners, but not until they had accepted in toto the proposition of the C. I. O. leaders and the orders, sometimes euphemistically called 'recommendations,' of the Defense Mediation Board.

"Not only were the union labor leaders not penalized by the recommendations of the Board for their behavior in the North American case, but they came out of it with everything they wanted, including a 'maintenance of membership' or closed shop contract."

The North American Company is simply not discussing the question.

However, it is quite generally known that what the New Hampshire Senator said is true. The "maintenance of membership" clause in the Company's contract with the Union is not fully a closed shop. Less than half of its employees belong to the Union. The Company is bound by contract, however, to discharge any employees who join the union and subsequently leave it, if the union asks for such discharge. That is "maintenance of membership."

As to how fully the Army "took over" the North American plant, speculation based on the known facts must suffice. It is known that the Army started taking inventory of the plant and its stock during the short period of the seizure. It is safe to say, though, that neither Army nor Government absorbed any of the plant's losses for the strike period, nor acquired any of its profits—if profits there were.

Basic Problems Remain

Totaled up, all this means that a ring of Army bayonets thrown temporarily around a plant doesn't solve the basic, underlying problems within that plant, but leaves them to be solved later by ordinary, nonmilitary methods. That is the case, undoubtedly, at North American.

And thus, by inference and by logic, such a problem is tossed right back to the pre-bayonet mediating authority, the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, which must accept, whether it wishes or no, the larger share of responsibility for keeping bayonets away from defense factory gates.

North American Aviation, by the way, is humming with the sound of many airplane motors, which are being fitted to sleek, efficient, olive drab airplanes, soon to be spanning oceans and representing these factories, these workers, these United States, in a tragic pageant where flashing bayonets mean much more than a comparatively petty squabble over how many cents an hour or how big a company's surtax.

To Change the Subject:

"Tweetsie" Bows to Progress ..... ***By Bertram Robinson***

LINVILLE, N. C.—The supreme humiliation has befallen "Tweetsie," the fussy little narrow-gauge railroad that is as thoroughly Appalachian as towering old Grandfather Mountain, for the Linville station of the only nonstandard gauger east of the Mississippi has ceased to exist. It has been converted into a gasoline filling station.

When, back in August, 1940, floods swamped the lines of the Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad (that's "Tweetsie's" full and imposing title) to the extent of $50,000 damage, officials threw up their hands in abject defeat, sought and obtained permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon that section of the line between Boone and Cranberry. The road continues to operate between Johnson City and Cranberry.

Then what was once the Newland depot was converted into a storage warehouse when practically all of the town's business section was gutted by a spectacular fire. However, "Tweetsie's" enthusiasts simply can't forget the fact that the former depot now dispenses gasoline to automobiles.

"Tweetsie" has long since attained the respectability and dignity of tradition. Its age has engendered an atmosphere of genial hospitality and unchangeable friendliness. Once claiming distinction as the highest altitude in the eastern section of the country, the road gained nothing by that—a lot of "Tweetsie" supporters never had beheld any other railroad and would not have believed an outlander who boasted there existed larger, more powerful and luxurious trains.

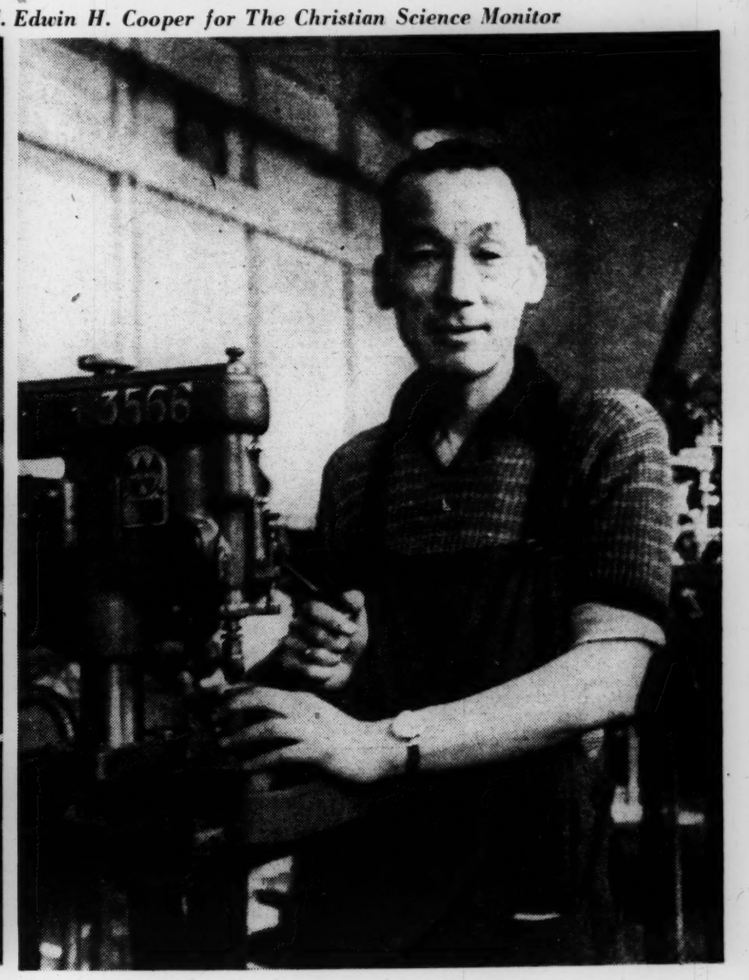
It consumed all of four hours, even with the most optimistic calculations, to traverse the prodigious grades and breath-takingly sharp curves of the 66-mile run from Boone to Johnson City, Tenn., and en route Conductor C. G. Crumley was apt as not to pick up a letter or two, or carry a verbal message. It was that sort of accommodating train.

The bulk of business is derived from present operations, which now extend from Johnson City to Cranberry. A huge timber job is furnishing the incentive. But that most important phase of railroading, the passenger service, which brought fame and sightseers, continues its leisurely way between these points. On various occasions this summer special Sunday excursion trips were sponsored over the scenic route.

However, those historic old irons which once linked Boone and Cranberry have gone the way that all good old scrap goes—to be recast for additional service—and is now in the process of being taken up by a West Virginia junk concern.

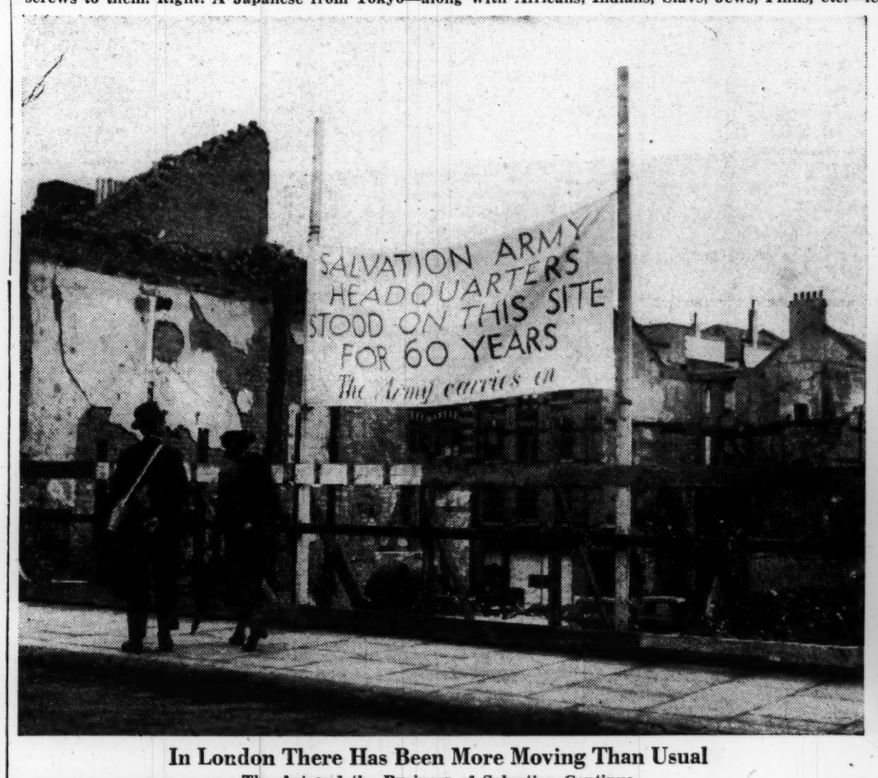
Camera Vignettes of Britain at War

The Photographs on This Page Were Taken by Col. Edwin H. Cooper for The Christian Science Monitor



Where Britain Turns Untrained or Idle Citizens Into Skilled War Workers: Government Training Center, N. Acton

Left: Miss Joan F. D. Cooper, B. A. Oxford in economics, politics and philosophy, trains for her second precision test. She must drill holes to 1/100th inch accuracy and fit screws to them. Right: A Japanese from Tokyo—along with Africans, Indians, Slavs, Jews, Finns, etc.—learns a skilled trade.



In London There Has Been More Moving Than Usual

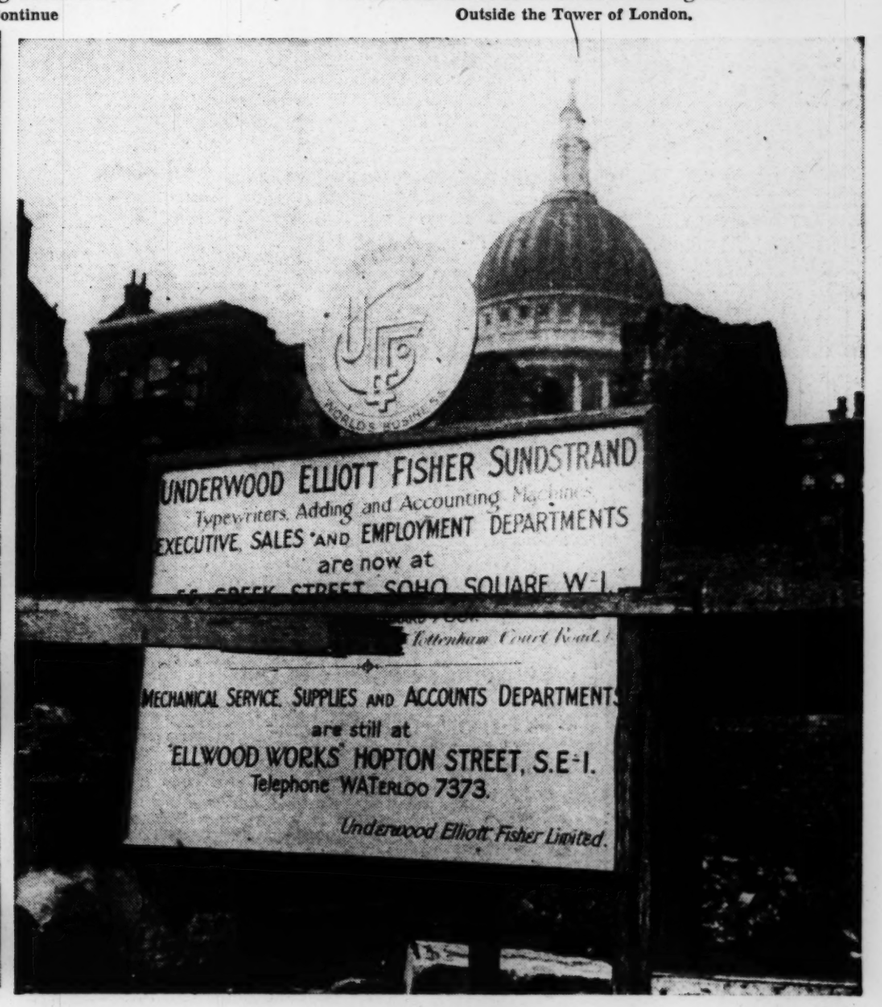
The Art and the Business of Salvation Continue

The Old Gives Historical Meaning to the New

Outside the Tower of London.

A German Girl From the Harz Mountains

At the Government Training Center. She has three tests to pass, and earns £1 18s. with a 5s. increase for each test passed.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Jane Cowl's New Play in New York—Stage and Screen—Radio

The Actress As a Mother Who Revolts

By John Beaufort

New York

Any play in which a man who is acting her husband says to Miss Jane Cowl, "I have never found you glamorous," runs the risk of making itself look foolish. Such a play is "Ring Around Elizabeth" which tried, at the Playhouse Monday evening, to pass off Miss Cowl as an outrageously put-upon mother, a captive wife, and a household drudge. But being the victim of domestic domination is simply not Miss Cowl's dish of milk toast.

Consequently, her electric vitality interrupts the petulant household crises of the play like a blast of static cutting into a radio serial. To be fair, Charl Armstrong more than hints that Elizabeth Cherry was once the bright and gay Betty Styles. But Miss Cowl never seems to have become the dull victim of imposition which the author has supposed his heroine to be at the opening of the play.

The difference between Miss Cowl as a drudge and Miss Cowl as a glamour girl is the difference between Miss Cowl in a brown suit and Miss Cowl in a gay frock. Mr. Armstrong accentuates his dwindling comedy resources and his narrowness of character concepts by propelling his story with the aid of an unsatisfactory device. The play requires the mother to pretend to be suffering from loss of memory. In this condition, she makes her family believe that she has returned mentally to her girlhood and takes the occasion to catalogue their faults and rebuke them all roundly.

* * *

Perhaps this treatment seemed antic enough to justify its use, but the results indicate otherwise. By employing such labor-saving machinery, Mr. Armstrong has sacrificed the opportunity to work out in terms of character the situation of a meek and imposed-upon wife. A fabrication of events spins around the people involved in the story but the people themselves stand still.

Welders of the iron ring around the rebellious Elizabeth are her husband, an unimaginative businessman, kind but tyrannical and tedious; two daughters, bent variously on a romance with an adventurous divorcé and a career in natural science; a tiresome mother who suffers imaginary ailments; a father-in-law who shatters the household with the private gong to which his distinction as oldest volunteer fireman entitles him; a maid who sings Victor Herbert and complains about the way she has to cook eggs.

Early in the play, to save her daughter, Jennifer, from Andy Blayne, the adventurer, Elizabeth offers to finance the young man in a trading expedition to the West Indies. After her friend, Irene Oliver, has chided Elizabeth on having lost her girlhood sparkle, the revolt begins. Elizabeth even goes so far as to inform her husband and children that she intends going with Andy on his expedition.

After she has watched the salutary effects of her truth-and-consequences game, Elizabeth suddenly and conveniently begins "remembering" again and the Cherry family discovers itself happily united—probably for the first time. In reviewing the events and their telling, one receives the impression that Mr. Armstrong has set down things with a stub pencil, hence the characters are heavy, and the feeling—whether comic or serious—inclines to bluntness.

Miss Cowl is always interesting to watch even when she is trying to practice such a vain deception as the playing of a housewife like Elizabeth. Perhaps she was endeavoring to conceal with her own style Elizabeth's deficiencies.

McKay Morris ranged from petulance to dismay as the unhappy head of the Cherry household. Like several of the other players, he was required to shout a great many of his lines. Like them, also, he was ringed around with the limitations from which Mr. Armstrong has not yet been able to free completely any of his characters.

Katherine Emmett whines appropriately as Elizabeth's mother; Herbert Yost pipes insults like an elderly squirrel; Marilyn Erskine is a tearful younger daughter, and Katharine Bard, a tearful elder one; Barry Sullivan plays the interloper amusingly; Ruth Chorpenning is a frightening domestic; Diantha Pattison behaves resolutely and resignedly as the sounding-board family friend; Lea Penman is an uppish banker's wife for whose public speeches Elizabeth provides quotations.

William Schorr, one of the producers, has done a routine job of directing the comedy. Raymond Sovey's setting for the living room of a home in a small American city is cheerfully and adequately nondescript.

Vandamm Studio

Emmett Rogers and Celeste Holm

In "Papa Is All," coming to the Wilbur on Monday, Nov. 24.

'Ring Around Elizabeth'

A new play by Charl Armstrong, starring Jane Cowl. Directed by William Schorr. Setting by Raymond Sovey. Presented by Allen Boret and Mr. Schorr in association with Alfred Bloomingdale, beginning on Nov. 17, at the Playhouse, New York. The cast is as follows:

Laurette Carpenter Styles ..... Katherine Emmett
Hubert Cherry ..... Herbert Yost
Mercedes ..... Marilyn Erskine
Vida ..... Ruth Chorpenning
Jennifer ..... Katharine Bard
Elizabeth Cherry ..... Jane Cowl
Irene Oliver ..... Diantha Pattison
Harriet Gilpin ..... Lea Penman
Ralph Cherry ..... McKay Morris
Andy Blayne ..... Barry Sullivan
Policeman ..... Gilbert O. Herman
Dr. Hollister ..... Edwin Cooper

Contemporary Prints Shown At Cambridge

By Dorothy Adlow

Twentieth Century American prints are currently on exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge. All the space in the print cubicles is filled with specimens of work by the most eminent graphic artists of the day.

Seen in the aggregate, the black and white pictures show a marked range. They reveal the great latitude permitted the artist, and the lack of a tradition which sets certain boundaries to handiwork and requires definite limitations of fancy. In the smaller dimensions of the print the artist is inclined to be freer. He may be more whimsical or more daring; he may stress the humorous or satirical note.

* * *

Portrayal of the New York panorama is of unfailing interest to the print-maker. It seems as though the architectural pattern, with its great contrasts of loftiness and shallowness, magnitude and minuteness is fitted for translation into black, white, and gray. Some artists are impressed by geometric relations, some by the variable contours; some by the stark picturesqueness. Shown are prints by Louis Lozowick, Adolf Dehn, Martin Lewis and Fiske Boyd. The latter records the great piles of masonry in wavy broken contours. Adolf Dehn inclines towards theatrical effect, and Martin Lewis is matter-of-fact, contemptuous of grandiosity. Edward Hopper's interpretation of the theme has grimness. He sees human beings, small and unimpressive from the lofty viewpoint of the skyscraper.

There is shown in another bay a series of self-portraits by American print-makers. Rockwell Kent depicts his features with saturnine solemnity, George Biddle characterizes himself modestly, with shy gleaming eyes. These autobiographical commentaries betray the attitude of the artist in the modern world. He is inclined towards bitterness, towards dissatisfaction not only with the social order, but with his lot as artist.

* * *

There are other prints illustrating the daily scene, and in these we find the artist in search of a motive which is either pleasing to the eye or provocative to the imagination. There are lithographs from the hand of Lawrence Beall Smith, Thomas Hart Benton, Peggy Bacon and Ernest Fiene. The pictures add up to a telling, often amusing and sometimes disturbing portrayal of American life. The print-makers are living in difficult times. In the past it would have been their duty to fill the function attended to today by the camera and newspaper. The print-maker of our time must be more ingenious than his predecessors. In America he is not lacking however in competition or encouragement.

Lectures at Fogg Museum

The School of Design and the Department of Fine Arts of Harvard University are offering four lectures to the public in the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, under the general title of "The Meaning of the Arts Today." They are to be held at 4 p. m. on the following days: Nov. 25, George Grosz; Dec. 2, Franklin Watkins; Dec. 9, Eric Mendelsohn, and Dec. 16, George Howe. The lectures are free to the public.

NBC

He Doubles in Metals

Verdi Howells, left, plays a saxophone in the "Musical Steelmakers" orchestra Sundays at 5:30 (NBC-Blue-WBZ) and, right, works on a machine during the week in Yorkville mill.

'Pinafore' and 'Trial by Jury'

They were all there last night aboard H. M. S. Pinafore as she lay at anchor off Portsmouth—Mrs. Cripps and the Captain, the Lass That Loved a Sailor and the Audacious Tar himself, Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., and his entire family, including Cousin Hebe; Dick Deadeye, whose revolutionary sentiment that "it's a queer world" was enough to make an honest seaman shudder; yes, and Tom Tucker, the midshipmite, and the Boatswain's Mate, too. And, of course, the right good crew.

The good ship was hove to at the Majestic Theater, and with traditional gusto, they all sailed the ocean blue; Buttercup sold her toffee and pretty polonies, Rafe Rackstraw wooed his lass, and the Ruler of the Sea urged his suit and told us how one becomes First Lord of the Admiralty. As of old, the lovers plotted their elopment and the dastardly Deadeye gave them away. But in the end, romance—and Mrs. Cripps—leveled all ranks and affirmed, in conclusion, that the metamorphosed sailor remained an Englishman in spite of all temptations—while the Union Jack was hauled to the forepeak.

A fair opening night crowd turned out to applaud generously, wherever they reasonably could. It was apparent that the audience was hungry for good Gilbert and Sullivan. The listeners snatched at every Euterpean crumb, and here and there were rewarded with, if not a loaf, at least a goodly vocal slice.

There were those in the company whose work was a delight. The veterans Robert Pitkin, as Dick Deadeye; John Hendricks, as the Boatswain, and Bertram Peacock, Captain Corcoran, turned in excellent performance. Mr. Peacock received deserved applause after his second-act song, "Fair Moon, to Thee I Sing." Miss Kathleen Roche's sweet voice was a delight in the role of Josephine.

"Trial by Jury," the traditional curtain-raiser, offered little promise, despite the hard work of director, chorus, and the experienced players who hold the performances together. It seemed odd to see the jury in modern American costumes. Miss Mary Roche made an acceptable Angelina and Mr. Peacock's presence saved various situations.

M. W. B.

Fay

Mary Roche

In the Gilbert and Sullivan revivals in progress at the Majestic.

Story of Will Rogers

"Uncle Clem's Boy," a biography of Will Rogers by his wife, has been purchased for screen production by Warner Brothers. The biography was recently serialized in the Saturday Evening Post. No casting announcements have been made yet but Warners plan to produce the film this season.

'Chills and Fever'

Harlan Thompson's new play, "Chills and Fever," which was presented by the author at the Wilbur last evening in a production directed by himself, is a ribald farce that pursues an aimless and talkative course through seven scenes and three acts.

The plot has something to do with a father who wishes to divert his son from the cultivation of orchids to the pursuit of a girl who happens to be an heiress. He calls upon a research student, experimenting with hormones, to bring about the change. There are various confusions, including the mixing of two types of potions, and there are various characters involved in the complications—a tempestuous Nicaraguan girl, for instance, the Lothario whom she is pursuing, the bartender in the yacht where much of the action takes place, and a fugitive girl aboard ship at Guatemala. The dialogue contains considerable innuendo and double entendre.

The cast includes Richard Irving as the father, Whitmer Bissell as the son, Diosa Costello as the Nicaraguan girl, Patricia "Honeychile" Wilder as the fugitive, Jess Barker as the research student, Lester Allen as the Lothario, Barbara Wooddell as the heiress, and Ray Mayer as the bartender.

E. F. M.

Screen Notes

Betty Field will appear opposite Ray Milland in Paramount's filming of "Mr. and Mrs. Cugat," from the Isabel Scott Rorick novel. Production is scheduled to begin on Nov. 17, with Norman Taurog directing. Miss Field's two most recent pictures, "Blues in the Night" and "King's Row," will soon be released.

* * *

"The Palm Beach Story" is the working title of Preston Sturges' new film. Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland are the stars.

* * *

James Cagney's sister, Jean, is to play George M. Cohan's sister, Josephine, when Warners put "Yankee Doodle Dandy," a biographical film about Mr. Cohan, into production. With Mr. Cagney playing the song and dance man, Jean Cagney will be part of the vaudeville quartet known as "The Four Cohans." Miss Cagney, a graduate of Hunter College, is an accomplished singer and dancer.

* * *

Gene Krupa and his orchestra are to be featured in Samuel Goldwyn's "Ball of Fire," which co-stars Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck.

* * *

Edgar Buchanan will play a feature role in "Mr. Twilight," a new Columbia film starring Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, and Ronald Colman. George Stevens is producing the comedy from a screen play by Sidney Buchman Mr. Buchanan has already made notable apeparances in "Arizona," "Penny Serenade," "Texas," and "You Belong to Me."

* * *

Henry Fonda and Ginger Rogers are to be seen in Twentieth Century-Fox's forthcoming "Tales of Manhattan." The film which is being directed by Julien Duvivier who made "Un Carnet de Bal," has a cast that includes Rita Hayworth, Charles Laughton, Elsa Lanchester, Victor Francen, and Christian Rub.

* * *

Akim Tamiroff has been assigned the role of Pablo in Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

* * *

"Out of the Frying Pan," Paramount's adaptation of Francis Swann's farce about an apartment full of stage-struck youngsters, will be filmed with the following principals: William Holden, Susan Hayward, Martha O'Driscoll, Jimmy Lydon, Barbara Britton, and James Brown as the young hopefuls and Robert Benchley, Jay Fassett, and Mabel Paige as the grown-ups. Edward H. Griffith will direct from a screen play by Virginia Van Upp.

Stokowski To Conduct NBC Concert

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Leopold Stokowski is to conduct a modern program of the "Infernal Scene," "The Prince and the Princess," and the March from Serge Prokofieff's six-part suite, "The Love of Three Oranges"; the first movement of Robert Kelly's "Adirondack Suite"; and Dimitri Shostakocitch's Symphony No. 1; NBC Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, tonight at 9:30.

Gerard Darrow, "Quiz Kid," is to be master of ceremoines for the Treasury Hour, which is to feature Diane Courtney and the Dixieland Octet, from NBC's "Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street"; Ginny Simms, singing songs from Walt Disney's picture; Elsie Houston, Brazilian singer; the piano team of Whittemore and Lowe; Madeleine Carroll of the screen in a dramatic reading; Linda Darnell of the screen, introduced by Mark Hellinger; and John Nesbitt of "The Passing Parade." NBC-Blue-WBZ at 8 p. m.

Six citizens of Pork, Pa., are to appear on "We the People" to explain the workings of the "York Plan" for national defense, CBS-WEEI, 9; CBS's "Report to the Nation" is to trace the history of the Neutrality Act from its enactment in August, 1935, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Wednesday

As a pre-holiday feature a program, "Thanks for America," is to be given from Hollywood featuring Bob Hope and other Hollywood celebrities, a new narrative poem by Stephen Vincent Benét and an original radio drama by Irving Reis, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30. The prize-winning compositions in a contest to ascertain "Why Is America Thankful in 1941?" conducted among the 80 or so children who have been "Quiz Kids," will be read on the program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Herbert Hoover is to offer an answer to the question, "Shall We Send Armies to Europe?" before Chicago's Union League Club on CBS's "Public Affairs" series, WEEI, 10:15.

A special children's concert featuring familiar works by Wagner, Beethoven, Sibelius, Debussy, and Strauss is to be radiocast by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, over Mutual through WAAB at 3:30 p. m. Frieda Hempel, former Metropolitan singer, is to make one of her rare radio appearances, singing a Handel, Schubert and Grieg program in Columbia's "Songs of the Centuries" afternoon musicale, WEEI, 4 p. m.

Though his show is still in Boston, Eddie Cantor will radiocast his "Time to Smile" show from New York, according to an NBC announcement, with Martha Raye as his special guest, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m. Fred Allen is to have Mark Hellinger as his special guest, and Betty Wells Roberts, a romance language student at the University of Kentucky, as his collegiate guest, CBS-WEEI, 9.

The "Thin Man" is to mix a blackmail case with his Thanksgiving dinner, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8 p. m., and the Yankee Network "Listeners' Theater" series from WICC, Bridgeport, Conn., is to resume its season with a story, "That Sweet Yoke," based on the romance between a German refugee girl and her young Jewish lover, WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Bing Crosby is to have "Jinx" Falkenburg and Raymond Massey as his special guests in the Music Hall, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9; Marjorie Main, who has become a favorite with listeners, has been invited for her third guest appearance with Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Xavier Cugat's Rumba Revue is to originate in Boston during his current engagement at the Metropolitan Theater, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Grete Stückgold, Metropolitan Opera soprano, is to sing the "Dich Teure Halle" aria from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," Grieg's "My Johann," Nevins' "Little Boy Blue," and Richard Strauss's "Zueignung" in the America Preferred program, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Friday

A special concert by the NBC Symphony, conducted by Leopold Stokowski, to some 1,400 music students of New York City schools is to be aired over the NBC-Blue-WBZ hookup at 1:15 p. m.

Milton Kaye, Mutual network pianist, is to be soloist in Robert Russell Bennett's Nocturne and Appassionata, with the Philadelphia Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, at 2:30 p. m. Menotti's "Amelia Goes to the Ball" Overture, Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia, and Franck's Symphony in D Minor are the other works programmed by Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Role for Frank Craven

Frank Craven has been signed by Warners for an important role in the screen version of Ellen Glasgow's "In This Our Life," which John Huston is directing with Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent, and Dennis Morgan in stellar roles. The cast of the film also includes Charles Coburn, Billie Burke, Mary Servoss, and Ernest Anderson.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Jordan Hall—
First in the series of four concerts by the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor. Felix Fox, guest soloist. 8:30.

Theater

Colonial—
"Banjo Eyes," starring Eddie Cantor. Staged by Hassard Short. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—
"H. M. S. Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Chills and Fever," comedy by Harlan Thompson. With Diosa Costello, Lester Allen, Barbara Wooddell, Patricia Wilder, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The Stars Look Down," Margaret Lockwood, Michael Redgrave. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—
"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:30, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton and Robert Cummings. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver and Steve Geray. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 3:45, 8. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 1:25, 5:25, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
"Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:45. Xavier Cugat and his band. 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

Modern—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 2:40, 6:50, 10. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 9:55 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:35. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche and Kay Francis. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:40, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Three Girls About Town," Janet Blair, Robert Benchley. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:20. Stage show, 12:20, 3:15, 6:15, 9:10.

Scollay—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:50. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please, Guest Jan Struther." "Ghost Treasure," "Travel—Buenos Aires," "Hobbies," "Water Bugs," "How to Train Your Dog," "Abbott and Costello," "Ted Fio Rito and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:30, 5, 8:35. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:40, 10:10.

Telepix—
"Gallup Poll," "Dog Obedience," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Unusual Hobbies," "Vancouver Island," "Miniature Musical," Color cartoons and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Target for Tonight." 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:10. "Meet Maxwell Archer," with John Loder. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Tremont—
"One in a Million," Sonja Henie. 9 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 10:50 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Uptown—
"Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2:35, 5:40, 8:35. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Eleanor Powell. "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Hit the Road," with the Dead End Kids. "Pittsburgh Kid," Billy Conn and Jean Parker. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Veles. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Bowery Blitzkrieg." 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Reluctant Dragon." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 6:30, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.
University: "When Ladies Meet," Greer Garson and Joan Crawford. 2:45, 6:10, 9:50. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:15, 4:35, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2, Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 3:12, 9:12. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 3:05, 9:05. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Olympe Bradna. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. 2:50, 8:54. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:30, 7:34.
Park: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime," 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:08, 9:23. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. "Jungle Man," 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 2:30, 8:15. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William and Henry Wilcoxen. 1:45, 4:53, 8:01. "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:06, 6:14, 9:22.
Mystic: "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:55, 8. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:10, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and orchestra. 3:11, 8:21. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2:05, 7, 9:53.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Ice Capades." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:30, 8:20. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 2:15, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:20, 9:20. "Private Nurse," Jane Darwell, Brenda Joyce. 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "This Woman Is Mine," Henry Fonda and Carol Bruce. 3:20, 9:05. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Badlands of Dakota," Richard Dix and Frances Farmer. "Rags to Riches." Alan Baxter.
Strand: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8:30.
Revere: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.
Central: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Private Nurse," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "I'll Wait for You." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Criminals Within." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Prisoner on Devil's Island." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "San Antonio Rose." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Aloma of The South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Her First Beau." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyatt. 2:09, 7:54. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 3:50, 9:27.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Dressed to Kill." 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "Gambling Daughters," C. Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skeleton. "Accent on Love," 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "The New March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:35, 6:35, 9:37. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2:08, 5:09, 8:10.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC—Tonight at 8:30
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:30
SPECIAL BENEFIT PERF. SUNDAY NIGHT FOR MASS. BRANCH OF THE SHUT-IN SOCIETY
The Messrs Shubert and The Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. Present
"TRIAL BY JURY" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"
Eves. (Incl. Sun.) $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c. Mats. Wed. 55c, 85c, $1.10; Sat. 55c, $1.10, $1.65

WILBUR • 2 Weeks Beg. Next Mon.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAPA IS ALL
A New Comedy
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS, CARL BENTON REID, CELESTE HOLM, DOROTHY SANDS
MAIL ORDERS NOW — SEATS THURS.
Evgs., $1.10-$2.75; Mats., $1.10-$2.20

COLONIAL TONITE 8:30 | MATS. THURS. SAT.
No Performance Wednesday
EDDIE CANTOR
in a new musical comedy
"BANJO EYES"
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
MATS. NEXT WEEK THURSDAY & SATURDAY
Evgs. $3.30-$1.10. All Mats. $2.75-$1.10

SHUBERT • Tonight, 8:25 | Mat. Tom'w
SEATS NOW UNTIL WED., NOV. 26
Come Early! Fun Starts at 8 P. M.
OLSEN & JOHNSON
IN PERSON in Their New Crazy MUSICAL
SONS O' FUN
with CARMEN MIRANDA • ELLA LOGAN
Eves. (Except Sat.) $3.30-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.75-55c; Sat. Nights, Fri. Eve., Nov. 21, 3.85-55c

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c, 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche, Kay Francis
"THE FEMININE TOUCH"
Plus "LADIES IN RETIREMENT"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, John Payne, Cesar Romero
"WEEK-END IN HAVANA"
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On the Stage in Person!
XAVIER CUGAT and his orchestra
LARRY ADLER
Screen, "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day"

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40

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LIFE WITH FATHER
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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
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MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON in Shakespeare's
MACBETH
Directed by MARGARET WEBSTER
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Guthrie McClintic presents
GRACE GEORGE and C. AUBREY SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
A Comedy by Isabel Leighton & Bertram Bloch
HENRY MILLER'S, 43d St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

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"A highly prized playgoing experience."
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ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway. Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:40. Mail orders promptly filled.

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MAX GORDON presents
THE LAND IS BRIGHT
A New Play by
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MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. CL. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN Beck Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thanksgiving Day & Sat. 2:40
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Fredric March • Martha Scott
"ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN"
A Warner Bros. Picture
Gala Stage Revue — Symphony Orchestra
1st

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—November 18, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Margaret Bourke-White Brings Back Her Own Pictorial Record of Wartime Russia

By Jessie Wiley Voils
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"There was great excitement that July day in Moscow. A German plane—one of the first to be brought down—was in wreckage not far from the city. The correspondents and photographers were going out to see it. Of course, I made ready to go along. You can imagine my bitter disappointment when I was told to leave my camera behind! Russian photographers would take all the pictures. I pleaded. I argued. And I tried every avenue of authority I knew anything about. No one paid any attention to me. They remained smiling but firm; Russian photographers would take all the pictures. The U. S. S. R. would see that some of those pictures reached my homeland, America.

"And that was when I got mad." So said diminutive Margaret Bourke-White, intrepid American photographer, who was in Russia when war was declared. "I informed them that they could send the pictures, tons of them, but Americans wouldn't believe that they were genuine. I told them that in all probability Americans would think that the plane was made of papier-mâché fixed up by the Minister of Propaganda just to fool other countries.

She Stood Firm

"Well, that threw the officials into a panic. They gestured and they held conferences. They tried to reassure themselves. 'Surely Americans wouldn't think such a thing.' But I stood firm. 'If I send a picture back home of a German plane your airmen have brought down, they will know it isn't papier-mâché. If you send it—' I just shrugged my shoulders . . . and fairly held my breath to see if my last desperate attempt was going to have any effect."

It did. They decided to send the American girl along with her camera so her people would believe.

However, Miss Bourke-White declares that the fact that the Russians first refused her permission to photograph the plane had nothing to do with her being a woman or an American. According to Miss Bourke-White, the Russians find it absolutely impossible to understand that everything isn't politically controlled in America as it is in the Soviet. They are flabbergasted when they learn that photographers who are loyal Republicans are allowed to photograph important events at the White House. Isn't President Roosevelt a Democrat? they inquire. Then why should Republican photographers be invited to cover events at the White House along with loyal Democrats? In the Soviet, all the best assignments—such as the first German plane brought down—just naturally belong exclusively to photographers who are loyal members of the Party.

Returns With Pictures

In spite of the red tape of the Soviet Union, Margaret Bourke-White managed to bring out of the "land of mystery" her own pictorial record of wartime Russia. American women have every reason to be immensely proud of her.

Why did she succeed at this difficult assignment, when so many others have failed?

First, she is a tireless worker and displays infinite patience when assigned to photograph any subject—even a live lobster! The first time this writer watched Miss Bourke-White was five years ago. A magazine editor took me to a studio where Margaret Bourke-White was photographing a color page. For some reason, perhaps because I knew she enjoyed photographing industrial plants, I expected her to be tall and muscular. But what did I see? A small, pretty girl with a tousled head of brown hair. A head that she kept re-tousling by running up a tall ladder and tipping her face almost upside down as she gazed into the camera. A girl so absorbed in her work that she didn't know the front pleat of her tweed skirt was resting neatly on her hip.

Oblivious to Others

When we were introduced, she gave me a quick, friendly smile. But I doubt if she knew anyone was in the room other than several frozen lobsters that she was struggling to photograph in color before the ice beneath them melted, causing them to thaw out and walk away.

"They told Margaret it would be impossible to photograph lobsters on ice," the editor explained. "So she is doing it."

The next brief glimpse I had of her came about a year later when I saw her hurry through an editorial office with a heavy camera in her hand. She looked windblown but perfectly calm. The editor with her stopped to speak to me: "Think I'll sit down; I feel all in."

"What have you been doing?" I inquired.

"Watching Margaret work."

"What's so tiring about that?" I wondered.

"We've been following in another plane while she's been photographing New York City. She had them take the door off an open cockpit plane and strap her in and then strap that camera to her. They went up over the city and banked sharply. I saw her dangle there by those straps and take pictures."

And again, last week, I saw and visited with Margaret Bourke-White. This time in the office of her publishers, Duell, Sloan and Pierce, Inc., here in New York. "I arrived from my trip around the world by Clipper Sunday, November 1," she said. "I didn't even get to go home—up in Connecticut—because I had to leave a few hours later for my first lecture date."

In Russia Five Months

Miss Bourke-White was in Russia for five months. Two before war was declared and three afterward. It was her privilege to see that gigantic country mobilize. She told of the tense days preceding the announcement that Germany had attacked. "The people knew something was coming. But they scarcely knew who their enemy was. I'm confident they lived in fear of the Germans and admired the bravery of the English. My Russian friends would rejoice when they would hear that the British Navy had sunk another German submarine. And when the news seeped through—and it did come through—of the magnificent courage of the English in London during the raids, they openly spoke of it."

Miss Bourke-White was not in Moscow the day war was actually declared. She was in the south of Russia. In the smaller towns, there are not many radios. But always there is one in the Public Square. There people gather to hear the latest news bulletins. Before any important announcement is made from the Kremlin, Russians are warned of its coming. They are asked to gather and listen. All that fateful day the bulletins kept warning: "There will soon be a very important announcement from the Kremlin." It seemed hours in coming. Miss Bourke-White told of the people milling about the Square, waiting and listening with white, tense faces.

Uncertainty Was Gone

Finally the news came that Germans had flown behind the Russian lines and dropped bombs. Their old enemy was upon them. Miss Bourke-White said that at first the Russian people actually seemed relieved. The uncertainty was gone. They knew what they were facing.

"Did they start to draft men immediately, or did they ask for volunteers?" the writer wondered.

"They tried to let them volunteer at first," Miss Bourke-White said. "But that didn't work. They all wanted to go immediately. They were simply swamped with men."

"What did they do?"

"They worked out a mobilization plan. Men in defense industries were kept at their machines until they could teach their job to women. When we went through the big factories just after war was declared, beside almost every man stood a woman. She might be his mother, his wife or his sweetheart. He was teaching her to run his machine, so he could be released for active duty at the front. And I might add," Miss Bourke-White said, "that when they did release the men, the women were vastly proud of the fact that production was kept at its very peak."

"What effect did the sudden declaration of war have on the young people who were in college?" I wondered.

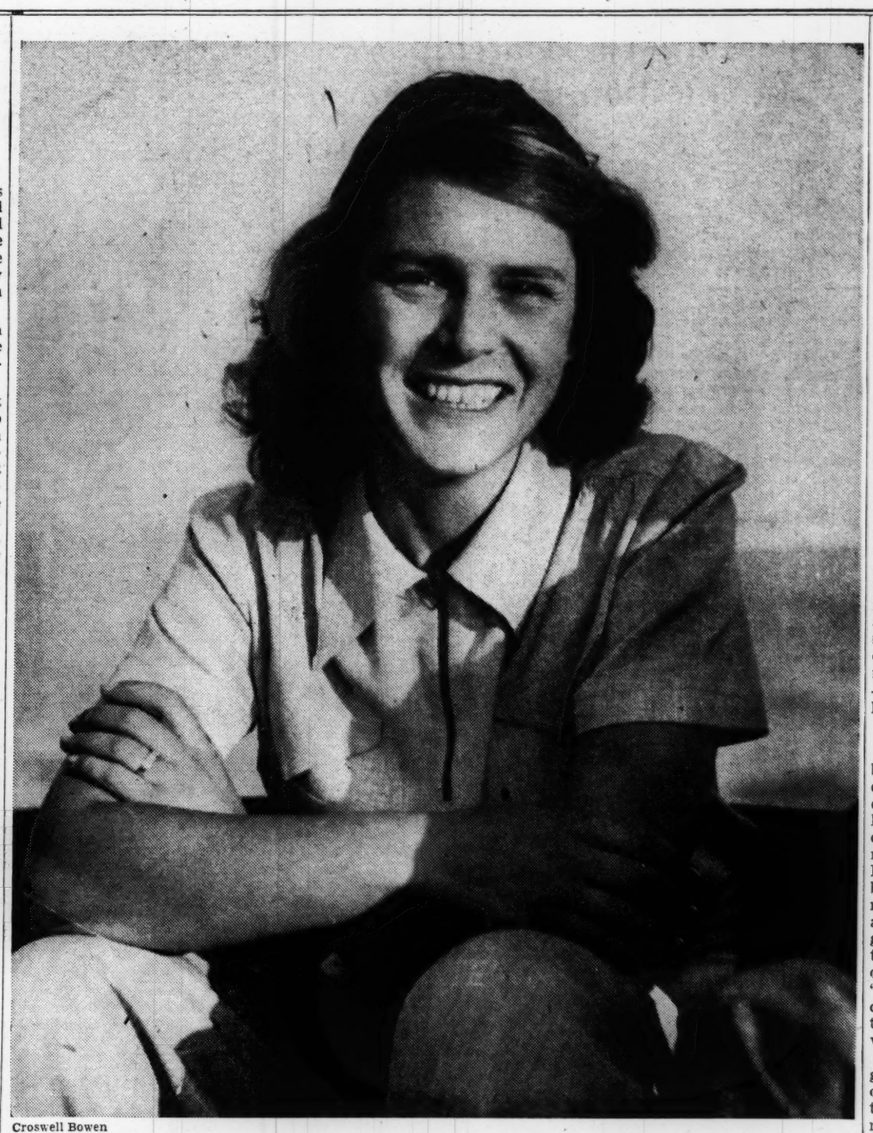
Miss Bourke-White said that many of the older boys went into training. And all who remained in colleges—both boys and girls—immediately started taking some sort of night course that would prepare them for defense work. She spoke of one young Russian girl who enrolled at a tractor school, so she could learn not only to drive a tractor but repair it, and thereby release a man for duty as a soldier.

"The morale of the Russians certainly seems to be all right," I said.

Miss Bourke-White doesn't even like to use the word morale—as we understand it—for what she saw the Russian people display. She says that their loyalty to their country is so great, so much a part of them, that if you started discussing their morale with them, they wouldn't have the slightest idea what you were talking about.

And, of course, fifth columnists have small chance in Russia. "Why, you have to have a permit to carry on any kind of activity." And then she told of how carefully even children are taught to watch for anyone who might prove an enemy to the Soviet Union. They scan the skies for parachutists. And if anyone asks them a direction, they promptly send him the opposite way while they hasten to report him to the police. The supposition being that a stranger has no business roaming around.

(On Friday our reporter will discuss with Miss Bourke-White the food and clothing of wartime Russia. Miss Bourke-White will tell of the six days she spent at the front and of the memorable day when she photographed Stalin.)



Croswell Bowen

Margaret Bourke-White, intrepid American photographer, has just returned from five months in the U. S. S. R., bringing her own pictorial record of wartime Russia.

English Girls Enjoy Dances Given by 'Overseas Boys'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere in England
8th September, 1941

Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading "A Mother Attends an Army Dance to See How It's Conducted," written by Jessie Wiley Voils in the July 22nd copy of your paper. This article interested me so much that, on the impulse, I feel I must give my version, too.

I am one of the girls who, if possible, never misses a soldiers' dance. Early in the war the well-known insurance firm for whom I work evacuated part of its staff out of London to a small village tucked away in the hills. To all of us, having to leave our parents just when they most needed us was a hardship. But to those of us who had to leave parents in the areas which were being bombed nightly it was truly frightful. And, too, for girls born and bred in London this sudden move to the country—a "blackout" winter in the country with the nearest cinema a few miles away—was a miserable business full of homesick longings.

Boys From "Over There"

Such was the situation when the boys from "over there" arrived. A company of Canadian soldiers came to the district and took a large rambling house for its headquarters. Within a few days the recreation officer had visited our Manager. And soon our notice-board displayed the nicest announcement it has ever shown—an invitation to the girls to a dance given by the "Canadians." Since that day we have been to many of their dances. We now speak of "our boys"; "our band"; "our dance." We are quite oblivious of the fact that to all the other girls who go, they are "our boys" too.

Last winter these dances were given once every fortnight. At 7 o'clock a "truck" would wait at the village Post Office. Never a minute late, we would be there; and after signing our names on a form presented by the driver, we would clamber in and be rolled away to our dance. The dances are usually from 7:30 to 11 o'clock. At 9:30 we have "intermission." ("Truck," "Intermission," these are new words to us. Our vocabulary used to give us "lorry" and "interval." So much for the influence of our army dances!) At first some of the boys were shy; but that seems ages ago now. They would stand around in groups, and chatter. We would chatter away too. And then suddenly we would discover that some of them couldn't dance. "Oh, fine!" we'd say. "Let's try. Look—two steps forward, smoothly; and then a short quick one to the left." In a surprisingly short while we would have the non-dancers dancing. We still take a great pride in their continued progress. It is quite usual now to hear one girl say softly to another, "Hasn't Jim improved?" Of course many of them dance beautifully, and they tell us about the "Carioca" and the "Conga" — dances which are almost unknown to us. We seldom learn a partner's surname. To us the boys are "Mac," "Bill," "Paddy," and so on.

The Intermission Is Fun

Intermission always finds us crowding out into the long, dome-ceilinged hall. I am sure that in bygone days this ancestral hall saw no happier gatherings than ours are. A trestle table is put up at one end of the hall. On this stands a huge urn, an array of cups, and a large box of sandwiches. We, are quite brazenly hungry, and we crowd up—hands from the back stretching out over the heads of the ones who have managed to get in the front row; soldiers getting cups for the girls, girls getting cups for the soldiers. You see, there are never enough cups. And it is a scramble to be in the first round.

There is a great deal I could tell about our dances. For instance—how, when a bomb fell in the grounds and the shutters almost caved in, the boy with whom I was dancing said, "Oh, a spot of Ack Ack fire," in response to my start. "What did you say—two forward, one to the side?"

Last winter, almost always frightened, our band had difficulty in drowning the gun fire. Just now, in September, we are saying, not "Oh, I hope the raids won't come again this winter," but "I hope the soldiers will be giving their dances again." On one occasion we girls supplied the refreshments. We cajoled our mothers (it wasn't difficult) into giving us a tin of salmon, meat paste, cheese, and so on from the rations. Each girl gave something. And for wartime, we had quite delicious eats.

I felt I had to write all this, because my mother too is one of those who worries about her girl going to the army dances. You can imagine what a great joy to me it was to show her Jessie Wiley Voils' article about how nice the army dances are. It is so true! Mothers have nothing to fear for their sons and daughters. Most of the girls have brothers, or a sweetheart, or a husband serving in the Forces somewhere; and the girls are happy in the thought that they are helping to make the soldiers' leisure hours a pleasure. Officers and men; big, heavy army boots; thin shoes of the girls; khaki uniforms; pretty flowered frocks; gliding steps; clumsy steps—it is fun and we thank the soldiers for their dances.

M. D. H.

Old-Fashioned Doughnuts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spicy Doughnuts

- 1¼ cups milk
- ¼ cup shortening
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 cake yeast
- 5 cups sifted flour (about)
- 1½ teaspoons cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- ⅛ teaspoon mace
- ¾ cup sugar
- 3 eggs

Scald milk. Add shortening and salt, and cool to lukewarm. Add crumbled yeast and 2½ cups flour. Beat until smooth. Cover and let rise until bubbly. Mix spices with sugar and add to sponge with beaten eggs. Mix well. Add remaining flour to make a dough that can be kneaded. Knead until smooth. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Roll out ½ inch thick. Cut or mold. Let rise on board until doubled in bulk. Fry in deep fat, raised side down, 375° F. about 3 minutes, or until lightly browned, first on one side, then on the other. Drain on heavy brown paper. About 3 dozen doughnuts.

Teen-Age Daughters Discuss 'Problem Mothers'

(6) This Time They Tell Us What They Deeply Appreciate About Us

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We've been drilling away pretty steadily these past five weeks on the faults of problem mothers, until by now probably many of you are drawing a long breath and demanding shakily, "Well, haven't we mothers ANY redeeming qualities as parents?"

The answer to that is so vigorous a "yes" from our daughters themselves that it will probably do us good to hear some of the things that teen-age girls admire in their mothers.

It was, of course, impossible to contact the daughters of most of you readers, but I believe these examples given me by many other girls scattered over the country are typical of what your own daughters might have had to say about you. Let us, then, consider them as applying directly to each one of you mothers. Forget for the moment that you are occasionally "problems" to your daughters and enjoy the luxury of listening to some well-deserved praise.

Your daughters are deeply appreciative of their homes. They may not think to tell you so, but I know this to be true. I have heard them pay loving tribute to you mothers as responsible for creating and preserving a happy home atmosphere. It is mothers, they say, who make everyday living smooth and pleasant. You keep the home comfortable and attractive; you see that meals are tempting and satisfying; you attend competently and cheerfully to your families' many needs.

It is mothers, too, claim the girls, who always turn the simplest celebrations into heart-warming events. It is mothers whose plans and labors make holidays joyous occasions brimming with memories to be cherished forever.

Girls in such homes as yours, possessing fathers and mothers who are loving and considerate of one another, mutually interested in maintaining high ideals in the home, have a deep-abiding sense of peace and security. They are sure of their parents' never-failing love. They reflect the strength of that priceless heritage, stability.

They Like Your Graciousness

Your daughters appreciate you, too, because you are cordial and gracious to their young friends. You visit with them and make them feel welcome. You have a way of keeping a bowl of shiny red apples handy, and if the cooky jar is occasionally empty when hungry young people drop in, why, there are always sandwich makings for a quick snack.

"My mother," reports a young friend, "is always ready to take her turn entertaining my 'spread crowd.' She enters into it as though it were fun, not a chore, getting ready for them. I like that. I really believe she has as good a time as any of us. I think I'm mighty lucky to have a mother like that."

Your daughter is proud of you and is glad that you make a good impression before her friends. She admires you perhaps more than you realize and likes having you attractively dressed and well-groomed. Have you ever, while shopping, run into her and her friends coming from school? If so, you know that quick glance of appraisal flashed by your daughter and her smile of pride announcing that everything is all right. She likes your careful but conservative make-up, your smart but not extreme clothes, and your moderate skirt length. She treasures little compliments paid you by her friends and is quick to relay them to you. "Mother, you looked just like a movie star today in your new beige suit. The girls thought so, too," said young Marian to her mother not long ago.

Loved Hearing It

"Of course I knew I didn't," laughed the mother relating this incident. "It was the contrast of the black accessories with the light suit that caught their eyes. But maybe you think I didn't love hearing it! And Marian was more pleased than if it had been said about herself."

Your girls like, too, having their friends think you are good company, alert and well-informed, but they are glad that while young in the modern sense you are definitely your age in actions. They'd be pretty embarrassed if you were coy or affected.

Little unexpected favors endear you to your daughters. "Mother helps out by pressing a blouse for me when I'm in a hurry," says Ardell of Chicago. "Mine surprises me sometimes with a cup of cocoa when I'm studying extra late," reports Majorie from Colorado. "My mother," says Frances of New York, "sorted out all my records—they were in an awful mess—and fixed a neat filing system for them. Was I thrilled!" Yet—and mark this—your daughters say they are glad they get such attentions in moderation, for they do not like nor respect too much service and self-sacrifice.

Appreciate Your Taxi Service

You mothers who taxi your younger daughters and their friends hither and yon get a medal, too. This is probably as big an interruption to your personal plans as any job you have. I, too, have been serving my turn at this lately and forever hunting a clock, wild-eyed. However, the conversations I get in on, in the close confines of the car, more than compensate for any inconvenience to me. They send me about my interrupted tasks laughing out loud. You sister-drivers will understand what I mean.

I have had some thought-provoking letters from many of your older daughters. Life, you know, flows along comparatively smoothly when your girls are small. Few things actually momentous seem to arise, and your decisions, for the most part, go unchallenged. But by the time these same girls are in their late teens, you have found it necessary to make many new adjustments to keep pace with their expanding interests. That you are making these adjustments is indicated by the appreciative letters from these older girls. They say that you mothers are becoming increasingly understanding. You listen to their problems and discuss them in a friendly, helpful way.

Grateful for Your Understanding

Karen of California tells me, "Up to the time I went away to college I had had limited privileges which, at the time, seemed adequate to me. At college, however, I was very much more on my own, and I became accustomed to making most of my decisions by myself. The following summer, at home again, it would have been easy and natural for mother to expect me to pick up where we had left off in the matter of privileges. This course would have led to a lot of friction. However, instead, we talked everything over.

"Mother recognized my new independence and ability to handle many matters for myself, and we agreed to compromise on what I could and could not do. I'm sure it wasn't easy for mother, at first, to realize how grown up I had become, but she tried to be very understanding about everything. I sincerely appreciate this and do not take advantage. It seems that the older I get the more mother and I enjoy each other."

There are a number of miscellaneous ways in which you mothers please your daughters. You are generous with deserved praise. You keep your promises even when it is inconvenient to do so. You are tactful. You are loyal. You are genuinely interested and co-operative in your daughters' interests. You realize what a power for good such enthusiastic support can be.

These are only a few of the many attributes which your daughters and mine claim we mothers possess.

It is heart-warming to have these expressions of appreciation from our girls. Surely it is a definite indication that our generation of mothers and daughters is approaching a closer understanding of one another.

Treasure These Years

The time for enjoying our teen-age daughters slips by with stunning speed. Dismayingly soon they have left us, claimed by college, careers, or homes of their own. We can never again recapture that brief period of daily, youthful companionship; the feeling of soaring optimism which subtly pervades the home; the constant stir that signifies the presence of gay and active youth.

Let us, then—mothers and daughters alike—treasure these years while we may. Let us strive for a genuine enjoyment of one another. Mutually loving, considerate, understanding and true—this way lies deep contentment.

A Light Repast For a Crisp Evening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On brisk autumn evenings "when the frost is on the pumpkin" and the harvest moon is bathing the fields with silver, New England folk are prone to gather at one another's firesides.

One popular hostess, whose hospitality is more generous than her means, has devised a most satisfactory collation for such occasions. To accompany the fresh pressed cider brought in from a near-by cider mill, she makes grilled cheese sandwiches by her fireside. Substituting the most inexpensive mild cheese for the expensive snappy cheese thought necessary, she provides zest for the sandwich by spreading the cheese with prepared mustard before grilling. The result is delicious.

After the sandwiches she often serves "punkin" pie, the recipe for which was given to her by a quaint little New England lady. This recipe, which, she declares makes the creamiest yet most inexpensive pumpkin pie she has ever tasted, is as follows:

Pumpkin Pie
(2 pies)

- 2 cups sifted pumpkin (canned pumpkin can be used)
- 1 large can evaporated milk
- 1 large can cold water
- 1 tablespoon sifted flour
- 1 beaten egg
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ⅔ cup dark brown sugar
- ⅓ cup white sugar
- Mace, cinnamon, and ginger to taste.

For extra festive occasions, top the pie with sweetened whipped cream into which ½ cup chopped nut meats have been folded—and thereby turn the versatile pumpkin, not into a cinderella coach this time, but into a veritable pie de luxe.

O. P. R.

Stuffings For The Holiday Turkey

Last of six Tuesday articles

By Isabel Cornell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These stuffing recipes are proportioned to suit medium size turkeys, 10 to 13 pounds; and small turkeys, under 10 pounds.

Savory Rice Stuffing
(for a medium turkey)

- 2⅔ cups raw rice
- 1 cup butter
- Turkey liver
- 3 onions, sliced thin
- 1 teaspoon marjoram
- 1 teaspoon savory
- ½ teaspoon sage
- 1 teaspoon minced parsley and celery leaves
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1 teaspoon pepper

Wash rice thoroughly; cook in large quantity of boiling salted water until almost tender; drain. Melt butter in frying pan, add liver and onion; cook 3 minutes; remove liver and chop; return to pan and add seasonings; cook 1 minute more; mix all thoroughly with rice. If you are pressed for time, this recipe can be put together in a hurry, especially if the rice has been cooked ahead of time.

Cornbread Stuffing
(for a small turkey)

- ½ pound lean salt pork
- 1 cup diced celery
- 1 onion, chopped
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ½ teaspoon pepper
- 1 tablespoon poultry seasoning
- 1½ quarts crumbled stale cornbread
- 1½ quarts soft stale crumbs

Chop salt pork and brown in heavy frying pan; add celery, onion and seasonings; cook 2 or 3 minutes longer. Mix with crumbs. Add more salt, if desired.

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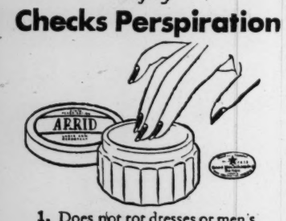

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Newly-Named Brooklyn Americans Here Tonight for Game With Bruins at Garden

Dutton Deserves Credit For His Job With Amerks

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton, who brings his newly-named Brooklyn Americans to Boston Garden to meet the Bruins tonight, were not endowed with a seemingly inexhaustible supply of optimism and pluck, he probably would have turned his back on the National Hockey League long ago and gone home to Calgary for good.

Ever since he took over the management of the Amerks seven seasons ago, he has had a rocky path to follow, a path which has seen the club almost come to grief twice within the past nine months, with Red and Red alone responsible for keeping it going.

Move Against Amerks

Last March there was a move on foot to ease the Americans out of the league. They had won only eight of their regular-season games to finish last in the standings and fail to qualify for the Stanley Cup play-offs. Of the whole hockey set-up, however, only Red was undiscouraged, and he roared his defiance to all who would listen. He roared loudly enough in a conference with League President Frank Calder so that he won the right to lay his plans for another season.

At the time Dutton had his reasons for wanting another crack at the other clubs this winter. A year ago he started in with a group of rookies, from Charlie Rayner in goal right out to center ice, and although they failed to make trouble for the other six teams, Red felt they would do better this campaign. This policy of trusting the Americans' fortunes to youth was in direct contrast to the one he followed when he first managed the club, and he wanted to see it pay off. Formerly he relied on veteran cast-offs, players who had seemingly come to to the end of their N. H. L. careers but who might have a few more games left before they hung up their skates for good.

Came this fall and Red began pre-season training, only to be stunned by the rulings by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan War Services Boards refusing passports to the United States to hockey players of military age. This meant that he lost Rayner, defenseman Pete Slobodian, and forwards Billy Benson, Bus Wycherley, and Normie Larson. In addition he lost Garth Bush of the Regina Rangers. And with Charlie Conacher retiring, Hooley Smith holding out, and Harvey Jackson failing to report, Red had quite a problem on his hands.

His everlasting pluck stood him in good stead, however, and Red has put together a team which is off to the best start the Americans have had since the fall of 1936. On his first line he has Pete Kelly and Fred Thurrier from the Springfield Indians and Mel Hill, bought last winter from the Bruins. He traded Lorne Carr to Toronto for four pretty fair players—Red Heron, Gus Marker, Peanuts O'Flaherty, and Nick Knott. He brought back Earl Robertson to tend goal. He signed up two rookies in Ken Mosdell of Montreal Royals and Harry Watson of Saskatchewan Junior Quakers. He put veteran Tommy Anderson back at defense to pair with Pat Egan. And more recently he has wangled Benson and Larson across the border. Holdovers from last year's team include Murray Armstrong, Wilt Field, Andy Branigan, and Buzz Boll. Now two of his players are on the injured list—Mosdell and Field.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Brooklyn
Dumart, lw		rw, Hill
Schmidt, c		c, Thurrier
Bauer, rw		lw, Kelly
Smith, ld		rd, Anderson
Clapper, rd		ld, Egan
Brimsek, g		g, Robertson

Boston spares: Conacher, Cowley, Wiseman, Cain, Jackson, McReavy, Crawford, Helleti, Shewchuk.
Brooklyn spares: Field, Branigan, Armstrong, Boll, Heron, O'Flaherty, Knott, Benson, Larson, Watson.
Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

Lost Only Two

So far this season the Americans have lost only two of their five games to date, and they rate in the standing just one notch above the fourth-place Bruins, who have won two of their three games so far. Tonight's game should be interesting, even if merely considered from the angle of seeing what Dutton has done this time.

No change will be made in the Bruins' line-up, Manager Art Ross stringing along with the team which took the measure of New York Rangers twice over the week end. The starting line will probably be the Krauts—Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer—while Des Smith will team with Dit Clapper at defense, with Frankie Brimsek in goal. Roy Conacher, Bill Cowley, and Eddie Wiseman, and Herbie Cain, Art Jackson, and Pat McReavy will form the other two lines, with Jack Shewchuk, defenseman, the 15th player. The alternate defense will be John Crawford and Flash Hollett.

Eli Choice For Harvard In Question

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With only a few practice sessions remaining it will be interesting to note whether Emerson (Spike) Nelson, new Yale varsity football coach, will stress defense or offense for the traditional clash with Harvard in the Stadium here Saturday. Both will be indulged in, of course, but the situation calls for thought.

Harvard is rated one of the strongest eastern elevens defensively and its offense is only now beginning to assume even comparable proportions. Yale, on the other hand, has been mediocre defensively and brilliant offensively in flashes.

Rely on Passas

Since the Crimson has quite completely bottled up better backfields than Yale has, it would seem like the logical move for Nelson to try to hold the Harvards with defensive measures and rely offensively on passes which have punctured more than one defense to date this season.

In Capt. Alan Bartholemy and George Greene, the Eli have two better than average pass receiving ends. And good passers are available in Ted Harrison, the Lawrence boy, and Ed Taylor. There is enough drive on the ground with Hovey Seymour or Jack Ferguson carrying to keep the Crimson defense from concentrating on pass defense.

At the Football Writers' luncheon yesterday, Floyd Stahl, Harvard scout, warned that although the Yale record this season of one victory and six defeats is not much, the squad is studded with sophomores who have been acquiring experience all season and that it is not at all impossible that they will start to click on Saturday, as sophomores sometimes have a way of doing.

These Eli footballers have a versatile and inspiring passing attack. They combined passes and a few rushes to score against Princeton last Saturday with Taylor firing to Harrison for a 24-yard score. They tallied twice in the fourth quarter against mighty Penn with Ferguson passing to Townsend Hoopes for one and Taylor to Fred Dent for the other. A touchdown against Cornell was the result of chunks of yardage through the air and the same against Virginia.

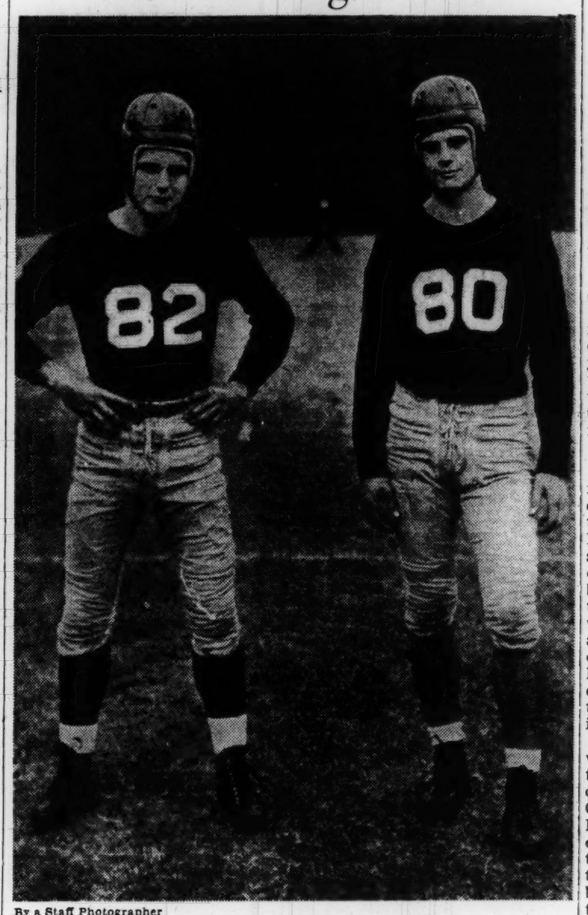
Harrison Runs

The Harvard scouts were given something to think about in the Princeton game last week. Apart from the great individual efforts of the Tiger captain, Bob Peters, Yale held the upper hand. His three scores were enough to win, but the 51-yard run of Ted Harrisan was an eye opener. He broke clear except for Peters and Perina. He faked Perina out of position by making believe passing him the ball and was hauled down on the one-yard line by Peters. Seymour fumbled on second down and Princeton recovered to end the scoring chance.

It is true that the Eli have not scored many touchdowns this season, but neither has Harvard. The New Haven players scored 34 points in their first two games and then slowed down to a total of only 20 in their next five affairs. The Crimson has scored only 56 points, two more than Yale, but all points have come since their opening two games.

The records of the two teams are far apart, but there are openings on paper for both.

Alternate Right Ends



By a Staff Photographer

Don Forte (left) and Jack Morgan

These two Harvard ends have alternated the starting assignment several times this season. Both get into the game at some stage or other, and Coach Dick Harlow is undecided today which one will start against Yale on Saturday, although both are sure to see action.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

The Iron Horse of Baseball

Richard G. Huber's new book, Lou Gehrig, The Iron Horse of Baseball, released by Houghton Mifflin ($2.00), is one of the most interesting and complete stories ever written on the life of a big league player. Beginning with his short-pants diamonds days on the sidewalks of New York and ending with his peak years as first baseman of a Yankee team which many critics call the greatest of all time, the author apparently includes every available noteworthy incident in the meteoric career of the gentleman known as Lou.

In the opening chapter, titled Little Louie, is related the many obstacles overcome by young Gehrig long before the Yankees ever knew such a boy existed. Raised in meager surroundings and of strict parentage, he had to work long hours over books and at odd jobs to get an education and at the same time help support the family. But, as always, he was a better man because of it.

Laughed at Scout

A lot of young schoolboys will be surprised to hear that Gehrig laughed at the first big league scout who offered him a contract. Lou laughed because he did not realize the extent of his ability with a bat in his hands; he was at first blind to the golden road ahead. The contract offer took place at Wrigley Field, Chicago.

After much persuasion on the part of the high school coach and the boy himself, Gehrig's mother let him go to the Windy City with the High School of Commerce nine for an intersectional game with Lane Technical. Commerce had won the Police Athletic League championship and been invited West. When Lou walked to the plate in the ninth inning with two out, the bases loaded and his team behind by an 8-to-7 count, the stage was set for a story-book finish. And that was exactly what happened—a home run over the right field wall.

Coakley Went Too

It was in the shower room following this game that Gehrig laughed at a Cub scout. It was not until he had starred at Columbia University as a pitcher, first baseman and pinch hitter that he attracted the attention of the Yankees. On a tip from Coach Andy Coakley, Scout Paul Krichell invited Lou to come to the Yankee office. The boy was so scared he begged Coakley to go with him.

After some schooling with the Hartford club, Gehrig went back to the Yankees, but as Wallie Pipp was still the first baseman, Lou had to confine his labors to pinch hitting. Ambition finally got the better of him, however, and he went to Manager Miller Huggins.

"I hear you're getting Mark Koenig from St. Paul for short," said Gehrig.

Huggins nodded.

"I hear you're sending a couple of players up there in exchange for him."

Hug nodded again.

Wanted to Play

"Well, I would like to be one of those players. I want to play ball. I can play ball. I'm sick of sitting on the bench doing nothing. I want a job I can work at."

"Listen, Lou," Huggins said. "I'd like to send you out of the league, but I can't get waivers on you. I know how you feel. I went through the same thing when I was a green kid breaking in and it's mighty discouraging. But let me tell you this—you have a good chance to make the big league grade. You're not good enough yet, though. You're green and you've got a lot to learn. But just go back to the bench, keep your mouth shut and your eyes and ears open. Your chance will come."

One day Pipp was injured during batting practice and Gehrig got his chance, and for 2,130 consecutive games he was a Yankee regular; a great slugger and team man, respected and admired by everyone in touch with baseball. All of the facts are there in "The Iron Horse of Baseball."

Sixteen Games For Wildcats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 18—Sixteen games, including seven New England league tilts, will be played by the University of New Hampshire's varsity basketball team this winter, according to a schedule released today by the faculty committee on athletics.

Gaining a jump on other Wildcat teams, the cagers will blow off the season's lid with American International on Dec. 17. League games will include home and home series with Northeastern, Connecticut, and Rhode Island and a single game with Maine.

Eight games will be played at home and eight away.

The schedule:

Dec. 17—American International at Durham.
Jan. 7—Northeastern at Durham; 10—Tufts at Durham; 13—Connecticut at Storrs, Conn.; 14—Boston University at Boston; 16—Northeastern at Boston; 20—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston; 21—Springfield at Springfield, Mass.; 24—Lowell Textile at Durham.
Feb. 7—Connecticut at Durham; 10—Rhode Island at Kingston, R. I.; 14—Alumni at Durham; 17—Maine at Orono, Maine; 18—Bates at Lewiston, Maine; 21—St. Anselm's at Durham; 24—Rhode Island at Durham.

Rose Bowl Weather

PASADENA, Calif. (AP) — Rose Bowl football weather of Jan. 1, 1942:

Sunny with afternoon temperatures rising to about 76 degrees, after a rainy week.

This forecast comes from Dr. Irving P. Krick of the California Institute of Technology. He has had unusual success in long range forecasts perfected by his improvements on the Norwegian air mass analysis system.

Last year, Dr. Krick made his New Year's Day forecast on Dec. 10—and he was right. This year, aided by new studies, he is going out on a limb 43 days in advance.

American League Cup

The second of the home-and-home series in the American League Cup final will be played at Andrew Square, South Boston, on Sunday next, Nov. 23. The contending clubs will be:

St. Michaels vs. Swedish Americans
Referee: P. R. Garrigan
Kick off: 2:30 p. m. Sharp.

The result of last Sunday's game was: Swedish Americans 3, St. Michaels 1.

This series will now be a question of two out of three. Meaning that, should St. Michaels win next Sunday's game, a third will be necessary to establish a winner. The grounds for a third game, should it be necessary, will be determined at a later date.

Myers Takes Full Blame For Defeat

Much has been spoken and written about Boston College's game with Tennessee last Saturday, and especially about the fourth-period pass which was intercepted to set up the Vols' winning score. But if Head Coach Denny Myers of the Eagles had his way, nothing more will be said.

"The turning point of the game did not come on that pass by Wally Boudreau," he said at the weekly football writers' luncheon yesterday noon. "That lost us the game, yes, but we should have kicked that field goal we tried and then we would not have been called upon to take chances to win so late in the game.

Dropped Pass

"And that the field goal attempt failed was my fault entirely. Boudreau dropped the pass from center while he was holding for Frank Maznicki, but I should have sent someone else in—either Ed Doherty or Mickey Connolly—to hold that ball. My instinct told me to substitute, but at the same time I didn't want to take Boudreau out. After all he had just sparked a drive of 78 yards, and it seemed fair to let him try. It was not that he could not hold the ball, but just that the other two boys had done it successfully before."

Myers praised Tennessee for what he termed its quick reaction-time. "Their quick reactions paid off in their first touchdown, when Cifers fumbled on our four-yard line and Molloy recovered in the end zone. And it paid off again on that intercepted pass which led to their second score. Any great team has got to have that quick reaction-time."

Brown Defenses

Following Myers, Dick Harlow of Harvard spoke briefly about the Brown game. "I realize now that Skip Stahley's team was not in the best of shape," he said. "I did not know it before the game. Brown used several clever defensive alignments which upset our blocking, but Don McNicol called the plays well to offset them. As for the Brown players, mark down Savage to become one of the better halfbacks at least in the East next season.

"In regard to Yale, I only know that any team is capable of one inspired effort. Remember what they did to us two years ago when we were heavily favored and Yale was without its captain, Joe Stack? We are not underestimating the Elis at all, for we know that they will play away over their heads."

Harvard Line-up

Harlow said that the line-up would probably be the same for Yale as it was for Brown except in two positions. If Jack Morgan is able to play, he will start at right end again, but if not then Don Forte will get the call. And at tailback either Bill Wilson or Greely Summers will start. Greely has come fast, and although he is not considered quite as polished as Wilson, he may be chosen because he is a senior.

Pat Hanley of Boston University said that he was not pleased with the performance of the Terriers against New Hampshire last Saturday. He felt they wasted too many opportunities. Looking ahead to the Boston College game Saturday, he merely promised to show up at game time.

Praise for Jumbos

Tufts' coach, Lew Manly, was glad to have won his final game from Massachusetts State and to be all through for the season. He had special words of praise for Bob Rutter, Tony Zullo, and Bob Bissett, three of the hardest-working boys on the Jumbo squad.

A visitor to the meeting was Pete Dwyer, former Malden High coach who is now at Clarkson Tech. Clarkson had a good season this year winning six out of seven games. Also in the visitor class was Northeastern's Jimmy Dunn, whose season closed out two Saturdays ago. Dunn saw the Harvard-Brown game Saturday and could not say too much in praise of the Crimson's potential All-America guard, Chub Peabody.

Mrs. Newell Within Rights In Becoming Professional

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"'Scuse, please," as the Japanese might say; 'scuse, please, if this article on golf wanders all over the lot, discussing recent developments both in the realm of play, of opinions, controversies, criticisms, and what not. For a beginning, we'll take the case of Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell, winner of this year's women's national championship and the fuss that has been raised over her decision to turn professional and reap monetary rewards out of her triumph at Brookline.

She contends that what she has done is her own private affair, even if it breaks a precedent. She contends that if she wants to convert her ability and her prestige into dollars and cents, thereby to help furnish her home and advance the fortunes of herself and her husband, that is her privilege, so long as she is willing to accept whatever social and other drawbacks it may entail.

Well, I am willing to go out on a limb and say that I agree 100 per cent with Mrs. Newell. Many years ago, when Francis Ouimet tied with Harry Vardon and Edward Ray for the national open championship, and then beat them in the play-off, he received all sorts of offers, some of them to turn professional and go on a tour of both this country and the British Isles, whereby he undoubtedly would have reaped a rich harvest in dollars; but he turned them down, on the basis that he preferred to retain his amateur standing, because at that time it involved a certain social status that he wanted to retain.

Times Have Changed

Times have changed a lot since then. Professionalism in different lines of sport, in its relations with social status, also has changed. College athletes who excel in football or baseball are offered tempting baits to turn professional and clean up, financially, through their exceptional ability. The same goes for hockey, as well as for golf. From the social angle, much depends upon the individual and his family connections; but even here the mere fact of being a professional does not bar the doors the way it once did. Perhaps that does not apply, even today, in the upper social circles, but it certainly does elsewhere along the line.

In no other sport, to the writer's way of thinking, has this change in relationship between the rank and file and the professional changed so markedly as in golf. Possibly in no other sport (though here the writer has to plead ignorance) has the top ranking professional reached a higher plane of personality and sportsmanship. Assuredly in golf, the professional has closer contact with a large number of people than in any other line of sport, and in that contact he has every opportunity to win not only the respect, but the personal friendship of club members.

Pierce's Opinion

Therefore, if Mrs. Newell wishes to capitalize on her golfing ability, and take her chances on what this decision involves, why criticize her? She may be doing golf a real service. She has overcome the disadvantages of a small physique to get extraordinary power into her shots, and if she can impart her knowledge to others, more power to her and for the general good of the game. As for her turning pro so soon after winning the national, I asked Hal Pierce, U. S. G. A. President, at Brookline during the national if there should be a rule to the effect that everybody should sign a paper, before a national amateur, stipulating that he or she would not turn professional within a year of winning. He responded "I don't see how we can regulate the private lives of the golfers." That strikes me as common sense.

As an example of a professional, in the latest news, who is welcome in the homes of the so-called elite, I'll mention Horton Smith, professional this year at the Pinehurst Country Club and winner of the 36-hole professional tournament last week with a pair of 70's, four strokes under the next nearest total of Harry Cooper. In his new job, this fine-looking, soft-spoken, erudite professional is less the professional than he is a contact man, meeting and greeting visitors and making them feel that they are warmly welcome. Alvah Pierce of Brae Burn, national senior golf champion, recently returned from Pinehurst, remarked that Smith was doing a grand piece of work in his new job.

Sarazen Still Winning

That Pinehurst four-day tournament, amateur-pro the first two days, individual professional the next two, sort of intrigued me. Gene Sarazen and his amateur partner, Eric Thomson, won the amateur-pro, with rounds of 65, 57, their 57 on the No. 1 course, with Sarazen 63 on his own ball. That No. 1 course is not too tough, yet as this pair won by seven strokes, it appears that they must have been pretty hot, especially the Connecticut squire.

Then in the individual pro play on the championship No. 2 course, Gene took 78 his first round, followed by a 69 his second. Tommy Armour had a 70 on the championship course the first round and 78 the second. I can't help thinking, in connection with their freak scoring, of what Tommy Armour said a year ago during the Miami open: "When you're toward the veteran stage, it's hard to keep keyed up, which in turn means, hard to keep concentrated." He and Sarazen proved it in this instance.

Huskies Choose Grid Leader In Meeting Today

Northeastern's 22 varsity football lettermen faced a major problem this afternoon when they met to choose a 1942 captain from nine regulars who will be returning for the next campaign. Authorities will not allow the selection of co-captains, so the choice will be extremely difficult.

Three juniors who have been outstanding performers for the past two years were expected to split the votes for the right to succeed Capt. Joe Dias. Leading candidate is Dick Grey, 200-pound center whose activities have made him a small-college standout.

Len Erickson, starry guard from Waltham, and Ed Jensen, big tackle from Dorchester, are highly regarded by their mates. Were the co-captain ban not in effect, the three juniors might share the honor. Then, too, there is Gale Foster, Portland boy whose kicking was a major factor in the Northeastern success this year.

Other regulars who are slated to return next year are junior Ed Sakovitz in the backfield, sophomores Jim Philips at end, Tad Krajewski at tackle, Tom White at guard, and Bob Otendi at wingback. Still another sophomore, Pete Galuffo of Winchester, was considered a fifth regular back all season, so he must be included in the list.

Coach Jimmy Dunn is not making his plans too early, however, because the draft and hard-hearted professors may do terrific damage between now and next September.

Norwich Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt. — Athletic Director Don McCallister has completed a 16-game basketball schedule for the Norwich Cadets' 1941-42 season. It follows:

Dec. 9, Clarkson at Potsdam, N. Y.; 10, St. Lawrence at Canton, N. Y.; 16, Fordan; 19, Assumption at Worcester, Mass; 20, Northeastern at Boston; Jan. 9, Vermont; 10, Plattsburg; 15, St. Michaels at Winooski; 30, Plattsburg at Plattsburg, N. Y.; Feb. 7, Middlebury; 10, Vermont at Burlington; 13, Middlebury at Middlebury; 16, St. Michaels, 21, Rensselaer at Troy, N. Y.; 27, Clark at Worcester, Mass.; 28, Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn.

Richard H. Duden of Englewood, N. J., has been elected captain of the Phillips Andover Academy football team for 1942. Charles Arnold of Waterbury, Conn., was chosen football manager and Taylor Hasbury of Cincinnati was elected captain of the soccer team.

Sports Around the Hub

Baseball Writers Will Meet

Tomorrow afternoon at the Parker House the baseball writers of Boston will hold their first fall meeting, chiefly to discuss plans for the sixth annual banquet of the local chapter. As in the past, awards will be voted to three players: the Hub's most valuable, the leading local rookie, and the big leaguer who, in the opinion of the scribes, performed the outstanding individual feat of the recent season. The next affair will probably be booked during the last week in January or the first in February.

* * *

Picking the most valuable Boston player will be a cinch. Ted Williams wins in a walkaway. And the Red Sox left fielder promised before driving West last month that he would return here for the dinner if invited. No local baseball get-together would be complete without the popular kid who batted .406 Joe Di Maggio will probably get the "oustanding feat" award for hitting safely in 56 consecutive American League games.

* * *

If the most valuable award goes to Ted Williams, the scribes will probably follow their original plan and pick the leading rookie from the Braves roster. In that case, the contenders would be Art Johnson, Tom Earley and Al Javery of Casey Stengel's pitching staff, and Skippy Roberge, the young second baseman. Any one of these boys would be a popular choice. However, passing up the new Red Sox knuckleball ace, Dick Newsome, will not be easy. The veteran rookie from North Carolina polled 32 votes in his league's most valuable ballot.

* * *

Boston University's puck chasers have started drilling for their opening game with M. I. T. on Dec. 5. Coach Vaughan, back after a year's absence, is working with the following lettermen: Jim Davidson, Bert McArthur, Bill Brown, Johnny Spang, Howie Blasenak, Bill Shoemaker, George Neilson and Bill Pollard. Vaughan must find a new first line to replace the departed Chambers-Hines-Brown trio.

* * *

Out at Tufts, Arthur Cochran's varsity basketball squad is at work daily, led by Capt. Howie Redgate. With five lettermen on hand, Cochran should come up with a fair team, although he may have a little trouble replacing the regular guards of last winter, Phil Gomez and Ted Hazelton. Rocco Antonelli, former Somerville High star, and Andy Gibbons, up from Lawrence High, were high scorers on the 1940-41 freshman quintet.

* * *

In the recent past, Red Dutton's Americans were not too popular with the Garden hockey crowd. Trying to rebuild a run-down franchise, Red was struggling with a team of cast-offs, many of whom were slow and past their peaks. The team he will send against the Bruins tonight, however, is much younger and faster, and a dark-horse in this N. H. L. race. Now representing Brooklyn, the Amerks won two games from the Canadiens over the past week end.

Shorts . . . Seven hundred soldiers and sailors from the Boston Harbor Forts and Boston Navy Yard will be guests of the Bruins this evening at the Garden. This is the first of a series of service parties worked out with the cooperation of the Army and Navy to provide recreation for the men in service . . . Thanksgiving will be just another day to Harvard's ambitious gridders. Dick Harlow has called a regular workout for Thursday afternoon. Yale looks weak on paper, but Dick is taking no chances.

* * *

After the Rangers had invaded New York in 1926, the Amerks tried to move to Brooklyn the following winter. But then, as now, an adequate rink was lacking . . . Ed Rothschild, Crimson basketball center, was one of 16 seniors elected to Phi Beta Kappa last night. He majors in economics at Harvard and has won a varsity cage letter for two years . . . Coach Denny Myers of B. C. will be the principal speaker at a sports night at the Milton Women's Club tonight . . . Rhode Island State's cross-country team, I. C. 4-A. winner, will go to Lansing, Mich., for the Nationals.

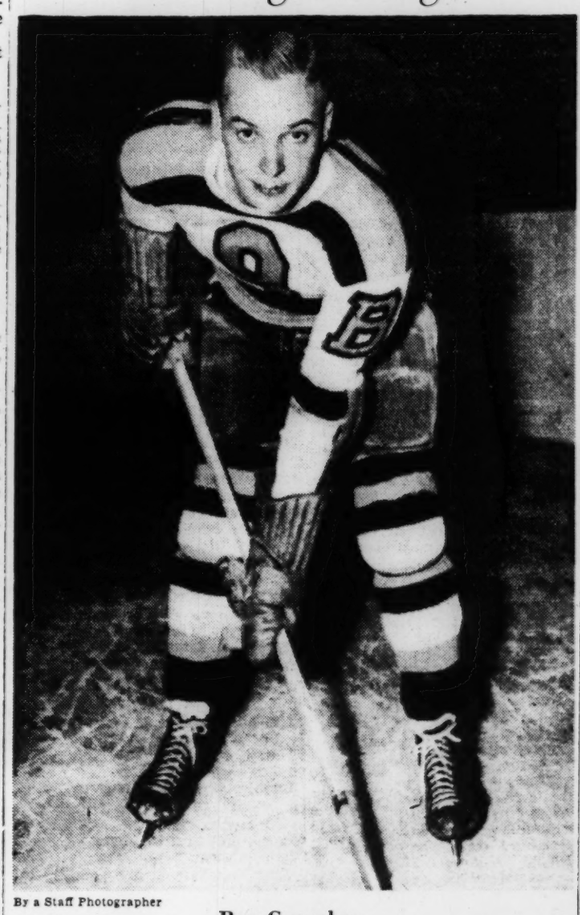
Gaining Recognition

By a Staff Photographer

Greely Summers

The above halfback may gain a starting post in the Harvard line-up against Yale this Saturday. He has come up to the varsity the hard way since his freshman days and, by diligent practice and never being daunted, he is giving Bill Wilson a merry tussle. Summers is a Belmont boy and a senior. He starred against Yale last year in a jayvee uniform.

Has Right Range



By a Staff Photographer

Roy Conacher

Back in the 1938-39 National Hockey League season, this star Bruin left wing won the goal-scoring honors as a freshman. He notched 26 tallies, two more than Toe Blake of Canadiens and Alex Shibicky of Rangers. This year he is off to a good start toward duplicating that record, for he scored both goals which beat the Rangers in New York last Saturday.

Stanford University's Rose Bowl Express Seems to Be Shunted Into a Siding

Oregon Staters Appear To Be in the Running

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Football fans this year are looking in on what is undoubtedly the most unpredictable grid season in history.

For an example, take a look at the Pacific Coast Conference—although most any other one will do, what with such upsets last Saturday as Kansas toppling the highly-touted Kansas State aggregation, of Pitt trouncing Nebraska, and Texas Christian winning the nod from Texas.

Ever since the first game of the season, football "authorities" on the Coast here have looked to Stanford to walk over all opposition and return to the Rose Bowl come Jan. 1, 1942. But now, the Indian Rose Bowl express seems to have been shunted into a siding and it is all too possible that some other team—at this writing it looks like Oregon State—might be the Western representative at that annual classic.

Leads Early

In a game at Palo Alto last Saturday, the Washington State Cougars waltzed out in front during the first quarter and never relinquished the lead. Coach Clark Shaughnessy apparently pulled every trick he had out of the bag, but Babe Hollingbery's lads proved more than able to take care of themselves and grimly held onto the lead, coming out winners 14-13. To the Cougars' Billy Sewell really goes the accolade for the victory, for it was he who snatched up a blocked conversion kick and romped across the goal line for the extra point.

Here in Los Angeles, the University of California at Los Angeles Bruins overwhelmed a hapless Camp Haan aggregation of soldier boys, who have been concentrating on national defense more than football defense. This game, which the Bruins won 29-0, proved a novelty to local fans, who have glumly watched the Uclans tumble clear to the bottom of the Coast Conference ladder, with the exception of Montana and Idaho who do not play a round-robin schedule.

Ken Snelling kicked five conversions in this game, bringing his total up to nine in succession, but he missed the tenth.

Easy Game for Beavers

We mentioned above that right now Oregon State seems to be in the running for Rose Bowl honors with five wins and two defeats. They top Stanford with four victories and two defeats. Washington State has five games won and three lost. The Oregon State Beavers have a comparatively easy game this week with Montana, but the following week they are pitted against Oregon, which, although down on the list in the Conference standings, still must be considered a threat.

Washington State has to meet a strong Texas Aggie team in two weeks, while Stanford plays California Nov. 29.

Unless the offensive charging of some of Southern California's first-string linemen shows a big improvement during the rest of this week, three new boys may be in the starting lineup for the Trojans against the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame at South Bend this Saturday.

Troy's defense, which held Stanford scoreless for three quarters Nov. 8 after allowing two quick touchdowns in the first period, has shown steady improvement, but after drawing blanks for their own scores in recent games with California and the Cardinals, the Trojans are now stressing offensive drill in their workouts.

The U. S. C. reserves who threaten to take over first-string duties are Johnny Aguirre, right tackle; Jim Crowther, right guard, and John Pranevicius, running guard.

Sports Spurts: Lou Stringer, sensational rookie second baseman for the Chicago Cubs who went to the National League team from the Los Angeles Angels, announced that he expected to go into the Army as a selectee and would be unable to play ball next season . . . Coach Sam Barry has inaugurated many innovations in the Trojans. "If you can't overpower 'em, you have to fool 'em," he said . . . The Army football team has been invited to meet a California service team here Dec. 14.

Alex Swan, 3d.

Big Boy Blue —By Pap'

Capt. ALAN BARTHOLEMY
HE IS A CAPABLE PASS CATCHER
and ONE OF THE BEST DEFENSIVE ENDS IN THE EAST
BARTHOLEMY IS LEADING THE YALE ELEVEN BACK TO THE GRIDIRON GLORY THE BULLDOGS KNEW IN THE PAST
HE BLOCKED A KICK AGAINST ARMY AND THEN CONVERTED IT INTO A TOUCHDOWN
PAP'

AP Features

Yale may not have come back as far along the road to glory as its second half surge to defeat Virginia seemed to indicate, but the current Bulldog team has the old Yale spirit and is learning sound football as the season progresses.

It was no easy task faced by Nelson, Yale's first non-graduate coach, when he took charge this year. Even in the years that Yale managed to win a fair share of its games, it was the individual brilliance of certain stars rather than any team efforts that accounted for the victories.

This year Yale is learning to play football. The practice sessions are carefully planned and every moment is used to advantage. Coach Spike Nelson is a stickler for perfection of detail. The drills may become a bit dull through repetition but the players have the satisfaction of completing the jobs they start. Nelson has won the confidence of his charges.

The process of building is a slow one, but the coach is moving carefully and with an eye to the future. For the most part the Yale team is a young team—green and inexperienced.

The good old days when the Big Three dominated football are gone forever, or at least until such a time when they get greater manpower.

Bob Zuppke Retires As Grid Coach

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 18 (AP)—Bob Zuppke, dean of the Western Conference, has resigned after 29 years as Illinois' football coach—and this time he means it.

The decision was made in typical Zuppke fashion. He might have waited until Illinois ended its season Saturday against Northwestern, or he might have held off until next March, when he had agreed to discuss his future with University President Arthur C. Willard. But Zup jumped the gun.

Asked Announcement

He asked Harold Pogue of Decatur, Ill., one of his former gridiron pupils and a former President of the University Board of Trustees, to announce his resignation to James M. Cleary, present Trustees President, to Dr. Willard and to Douglas R. Mills, acting Athletic Director.

One before, in 1938, Zuppke said he was resigning. He signed an agreement whereby he would yield the post he had held since 1913 when he came here direct from brilliant high school coaching successes at Muskegon, Mich., and Oak Park, Ill.

That action touched off a long and frequently bitter football fuss among the University's thousands of alumni, and the furore abated only slightly when the Board of Trustees refused to accept the resignation.

Frequent Rumors

After the 1940 season there were frequent rumors that Zuppke would leave. He said he'd never quit, and when affairs came to a head last summer, the Board of Trustees again retained the veteran coach but deposed Athletic Director Wendell S. Wilson. After this season Zuppke was to meet with Dr. Willard and the trustees to see if he would stay until the retirement age of 65.

But there was no gridiron success this year for the Illini, who lost all major games. They showed signs of improvement, however, and there was a hint of better things to come. The team that started against Ohio State last Saturday included five sophomores and four juniors, and put up a terrific scrap before losing, 12-7.

In Good Hands

"I have told President Willard several times that I wanted to retire when I felt the University's athletic affairs were in good hands," he said. "I have obtained that objective."

Zuppke's teams in 29 years won 132 games, lost 79 and tied 12. They were Western Conference champions seven times and finished second twice.

Di Benedetto Re-elected Head of National A. A. U.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 (AP)—There was a lot of behind-the-scenes action, but the threatened election fight on the floor of the Amateur Athletic Union convention didn't come off on schedule yesterday as Lawrence Di Benedetto was re-elected National President to wind up the annual conclave.

Opposition to the candidacy of the New Orleans incumbent was withdrawn in a last-minute secret caucus by the Metropolitan (New York) District Association and everal other associations because they believed there hadn't been enough time to organize concerted support for another candidate. They had been in favor of James M. Roche, New Haven insurance man.

Sullivan Award

With this detail settled, for a year at least, the governing fathers of simon-pure sport approved a final list of seven candidates for the year's Sullivan Award, and decided on Florida—either Miami, Miami Beach or Hollywood—for their 1942 meeting Dec. 11-13. Then they closed out the three-day meeting by sending next year's national men's swimming championships to Seattle, Aug. 6-9.

The Sullivan Award candidates, submitted to the general convention by the committee in charge of weeding out the long list, were:

Leslie MacMitchell, the New York University running ace; Cornelius Warmerdam, the San Francisco pole vaulter whose mark of 15 feet, 2⅝ inches was approved as a new American record; Bud Ward, National Amateur golf champion from Spokane; Joe Platak, the Chicagoan who's been winning the national handball crown for seven years; Bill Brown, Louisiana State's crack broad-jumper; Nancy Merki, Portland (Ore.) swimmer, and Earl Clark, national diving champion from Ohio State.

Vote by Mail

These seven names will be submitted to a tribunal of 500 athletes, sportsmen and experts in a mail vote to decide the successor to Greg Rice as winner of the trophy for amateur sportsmanship.

Along with Di Benedetto, the slate elected at the final session also included Fred Steers, Chicago lawyer; Roscoe (Torchy) Torrane, Seattle baseball club executive; Dr. William Parker of Richmond, Va., and Henry Coit of Buffalo, N. Y., as first, second, third and fourth vice-presidents, respectively.

Torrance succeeded Roche as second vice-president and it was the exclusion of the New Englander from the list of officers at the nomination caucus Saturday night which caused the opposition to Di Benedetto to develop in the Metropolitan district camp.

"To begin with," explained Pat Kelly, former Metropolitan district President, "we didn't like the way things went at the caucus at which Di Benedetto was nominated. In the past, this caucus always consisted of two representatives from each of the 41 district associations. This time there was only one from each permitted to attend.

Roche Deprived

"Last night (Sunday) we were prepared to nominate Roche on the floor today (Monday), but at our caucus just before the election we were joined by representatives of several other delegations, and we agreed this just wasn't the spot.

"Now don't get the idea we are opposed to Di Benedetto as President, but the removal of Roche from the slate deprived him of his chance of succession to a higher vice-presidency and, possibly, the presidency later."

Of eight athletes applying for amateur eligibility, the request of only one was granted. He was Earl W. Stewart, Ardmore (Okla.) dockman and boxer. Among those rejected were Urgel O. Wintermute and Lauren Henry Gale of Eugene, Ore., who played basketball with the Detroit Professional Eagles; Basil Anton, Portland (Ore.) chemist, and Paul Irwin, Seattle engineer, who performed with the Portland ball club, and Mel Bunstine, a Renton (Wash.) steel worker, who took $56 for playing with the Erie (Pa.) and Twin Falls (Idaho) baseball clubs.

Kilrea of Caps Maintains Lead In Scoring Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—One of the mysteries of the three-weeks old American Hockey League season is how the Rhode Island Reds of Providence can score so many goals yet remain so close to the cellar in the loop standings.

Although the Reds are currently outranked by six of the circuit's 10 teams, they already have scored 34 goals, three more than the league-leading Indianapolis Capitals or the Hershey Bears, their nearest competitors in the net-denting division.

Ken Kilrea of Indianapolis widened his lead in the individual scoring race during the past week by tallying three goals and three assists to bring his season total to 17 points. His teammate, Adam Brown, and Red Hamill of Hershey were tied for second place with 13 points.

The punitive statistics list showed that Ed Bush of Providence had a substantial lead with 21 minutes spent in the penalty box.

The leading scorers:

		Gls.	Asstş.	Pts.
Kilrea,	Indianapolis	6	11	17
Brown,	Indianapolis	7	6	13
Hamill,	Hershey	6	7	13
Collins,	Providence	5	7	12
Patterson,	New Haven	4	8	12
Trudel,	Washington	3	9	12
Drouin,	Washington	3	7	10
Frost,	Hershey	6	4	10
Pettinger,	Hershey	2	8	10

Georgia Hopes to Get Bowl Bid by Hurdling Dartmouth

ATLANTA, Nov. 18 (AP)—With football "bowl expectations" running high in the late autumn air, Georgia's Bulldogs hope to place their bid for one of the post-season classics by hurdling Dartmouth's rugged Indians at Athens, Ga., Saturday.

But the Georgians, who have lost only to Alabama's powerhouse, 14-27, expect no easy brush with the thrice-beaten easterners in their annual Homecoming Day game.

"We are looking for a lot of trouble from Dartmouth," says Georgia coach Wallace Butts. "On the first play of the game with Cornell last Saturday they went off tackle 60 yards for a touchdown. Any team that can do that against Cornell must have something. They outgained Cornell all through the game."

"Hope For the Best"

Dartmouth, winding up its season with the Georgia invasion, is battered after eight stiff encounters, six against major eastern foes. Coach "Tuss" McLaughry said he could "only hope for the best" on Saturday.

"How we make out Saturday depends on how the boys feel," said Coach Butts. "Our scouts," he added, "tell us that Dartmouth is one of the finest teams in the East, one that is capable of giving us a fancy licking unless we play jam-up ball. Anyway you figure it, the game will be very close with the breaks deciding it."

The Bulldogs came out of their comparatively light encounter with Centre last Saturday in good physical shape and expect to be at full strength for Dartmouth. If the Georgia eleven squeezes past Dartmouth, only Georgia Tech on Nov. 29 remains between the Bulldogs and one of their best seasons in recent years.

Auburn, another Southeastern Conference eleven, will return the intersectional compliment with a Saturday game against Villanova at Philadelphia.

The Tigers, after a mediocre record, including losses to Tulane, Southern Methodist, Georgia Tech, Georgia and Mississippi State, bounced back last week to tie Louisiana State, 7-7.

Coach Jack Meagher said his squad "continues to improve, playing another fine game against L. S. U." He added that the Tigers "are finishing the season with a strong club and will be eyeing victory in the Villanova game."

"We believe Saturday's game will be exciting and spectacular, typical of the Villanova series started in Havana on New Year's Day, 1937."

The Auburn squad will leave tomorrow night for Philadelphia. Workouts are scheduled Thursday at Greensboro, N. C., en route and at Philadelphia Friday.

Amateur Sport Officials Meet At New York A. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 — More than 500 of the nation's sport leaders will assemble here today and tomorrow for a series of meetings which have been arranged by The United States of America Sports Federation — successor to the American Olympic Association.

These meetings will mark important steps in the preparations to organize the participation of the United States in the First Pan American Games at Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov. 21 to Dec. 6, 1942. All of the meetings will be held at the New York Athletic Club and they are scheduled as follows:

Nov. 18—8:00 p. m. Organization meetings of Games Committees (one for each sport represented on the Pan American Games program).

Nov. 19—10:00 a. m. Quadrennial meeting of the U. S. A. Sports Federation.

Nov. 19—3:00 p. m. Executive Committee of the U. S. A. S. F.

Nov. 19—4:00 p. m. Meeting of the U. S. Pan American Games Committee.

Avery Brundage of Chicago will preside at all of the meetings.

At the meeting of the U. S. Pan American Games Committee, the reports of the newly organized Games Committees will be submitted for approval and all problems affecting U. S. participation in the Pan American Games will be submitted for approval and all problems affecting our participation will be fully discussed. The all-important subject of fund raising will come in for its share of consideration when Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney of New York City reports as Chairman of the National Finance Committee.

The U. S. Government has expressed an interest in the success of the First Pan American Games and it is believed this movement will have the support and co-operation of all loyal and patriotic Americans.

Miami University Plays U. C. For the Forty-Seventh Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"U. C., it is a magic name"—especially to Miami University (Oxford, Ohio) students and alumni as far as football is concerned. For the Bearcat-Redskin football game on Thanksgiving Day is always studded with thrills, no matter what fortunes the Miami and University of Cincinnati teams have encountered during the season up to that point.

When the Bearcats meet the Miami eleven Thanksgiving afternoon at Nippert Stadium, the game will be the 47th encounter for the two teams, marking one of the oldest football rivalries in the Nation. Indeed, it is believed that the Lafayette-Lehigh relationship, dating from 1884, is the only one that goes back further than the U. C.-Miami tradition.

Playing Miami teams since 1888, the Bearcats have won 19, lost 21, and tied 6. All of the "dope" favors the Bearcats to win again this year, especially now that they have triumphed over Carnegie Tech, 20 to 0. (A powerful Notre Dame team beat Carnegie Tech only 16 to 0.) Cincinnati has won five games this season and lost three. Transylvania, Louisville, Wayne, Centre, and the Plaid have all fallen victim to the Bearcat machine, while Boston, Tennessee, and Dayton have defeated the Cincinnatians. Miami, in 1941, has won its first two games, against Hanover and Wabash, but has dropped the others to Illinois, Bowling Green, Dayton, Wesleyan, Ohio University, and Western Reserve.

The Thanksgiving Day game will be the last collegiate match for 10 Bearcats: Lloyd Brown, Jim Croucher, Jud Hall, Bill Kelchner, Bill Kraske, Tony Macikas, Chuck Shank, Hal Sterneberg, Al Timmons, and Capt. Ray Virgin. Kelchner and Hall have been hampered by injuries all season; but the rest of the seniors have been playing regularly, except Virgin, who has just returned to the line-up.

Former Green Star Writes From Mexico

Football coaches throughout the United States as a general rule think they have a hard time for 10 or 12 weeks during the fall. Undoubtedly they do, but few can stack their troubles against those of Bud Hoban, former Dartmouth star, who this year is coaching the first football team at the University of Mexico.

At the same time, however, Hoban can count many items in his favor and he considers his career in Mexico this fall in the light of an enriching experience. In a letter to Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard, part of which is reprinted below, Hoban tells of some of the interesting things which have happened.

Two paragraphs from the letter follow:

"I am having an experience which few men have ever enjoyed. I could write a book on it. Some day I will give you many a laugh when we can get together for a chat. These Mexican boys can really play football, and I don't mean maybe. Several of my players could make almost any team in the States with their kicking, passing, and running and tackling. Seventy-yard punts are frequent. I didn't realize till a short time ago that the altitude adds 15 or 20 yards to a kick.

"The drawbacks are legion, however. The boys won't come to practice till a few days before a game; they see no reason for blocking if it can be avoided; team work and timing and rhythm and good faking are as foreign to them as is the English language. I have had to learn Spanish to coach them. With all this they have arranged a game here for New Year's Day against Louisiana College. The "Orchid Bowl Game" if you please. We have won all games to date and the authorities are cocky. Never a dull moment."

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Chicago	3	0	1	7	8	5
Toronto	3	1	0	6	11	7
Brooklyn	2	2	1	5	11	10
Boston	2	1	0	4	4	4
New York	2	2	0	4	9	8
Detroit	1	3	1	3	10	13
Montreal	0	4	1	1	10	16

Cincinnati Reds Ready to Trade Veteran Players

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds' baseball bigwigs have lifted the lid off the hot stove for the winter league, but they won't say they've put anything on to cook.

Not that they aren't getting ready to—for both President Powel Crosley and General Manager Warren C. Giles agreed at a stockholders' meeting of the Cincinnati Baseball Company yesterday that "Some of the older players on the club have reached the peak of their effectiveness and should be replaced."

Earnings were reported $108,660 last season, compared to $270,000 in the world championship year of 1940. A dividend of $5 was declared, against $12 paid last year.

None of the Redleg bigwigs would commit themselves on how—specifically—the Redleg roster will be shaken up for 1942. Everyone knows what the Reds need: hitting.

The "older players" weren't named, but the Greenbook may provide a clue. There's catcher Ernie Lombardi, who'll be 34 the week before next season starts and showed definite slowing up last summer; outfielders Ival Goodman, 32, handicapped much of the last two seasons, and Jimmy Gleeson, under 30 but unable to carry over his great 1940 season with Chicago; relief twirler Jim Turner, who won six and lost four; pitcher Paul Derringer, 35, who didn't have his old stuff and was impaired by injury; and Billy Werber, who at 33 plays a smooth third base, but batted a lowly .232.

Gophers Out-Sprint AP Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—There is no argument among sports writers in Minnesota's ranking as the nation's top college football team but the writers can't decide with finality on the runner-up to the Norsemen in the weekly Associated Press poll.

As is customary, Minnesota heads the parade again this week with 1,279 out of a possible 1,290 votes and the scribes selected Texas A. & M. as second. A year ago today the two elevens held identical positions.

Aggies Threatened

The Texas Aggies, however, are threatened. Only 52 points behind their aggregate of 993 is the all-winning Duke combination, with Notre Dame three ballots to the rear of the Blue Devils.

Of the 29 ballots received, 112 put the Gophers in first place; five scribes chose Texas A. & M. while 12 selected Duke as the best club. Homer Norton's athletes, however, were almost a universal choice for second and pushed Duke to third.

A week ago the University of Texas was second but Texas Christian nicked the Longhorns and tumbled them to ninth place.

Newcomer to the favored 10 this week is Missouri, the Tigers hopping from 16th to 8th place following their 28-to-0 defeat of Oklahoma. Stanford made room for Missouri by losing its second game and slumping to 17th after holding a "Big Ten" berth for a week.

Northwestern Rated

Just to show that the scribes aren't influenced entirely by wins and losses, thrice-beaten Northwestern retains its ranking among the nation's 10 best.

Fordham, Navy, Pennsylvania, Ohio State and Mississippi, each beaten only once, are relegated to the second division.

The top 10, in order, with their points:

Minnesota, 1,279; Texas A. &. M., 993; Duke, 941; Notre Dame, 938; Michigan, 682, Duquesne, 580; Alabama, 415; Missouri, 238; Texas, 228; Northwestern, 204.

Second Ten: 11—Fordham, 196; 12—Navy, 117; 13—Pennsylvania, 83; 14—Ohio State, 48; 15—Mississippi, 46; 16—Oregon State, 31; 17—Stanford, 28; 18—Clemson, 18; 19—Texas Christian, 16; tie for 20—Georgia and Washington, 13 each.

Also Ran: Harvard, 11; Mississippi State and Tulane, 6 each; Washington State, 5; Santa Clara, 4; Oregon, Pitt, Texas Tech and South Carolina, 3 each; Virginia, 2; Tennessee, 1.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 17

Taylor U. 38, Joliet (Ill.) College 34.

Purdue Harriers Win First Big 10 Title Since 1916

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 18 (AP)—Placing four men in the first seven, Purdue's undefeated Boilermakers yesterday captured the Big Ten cross-country championship for the first time since 1916. Purdue scored 33 points.

The Boilermakers had to yield individual honors to Indiana, the dethroned team champion, as Fred Wilt, Hoosier distance star, turned the tables on Ed Holderman, Purdue captain, and finished first in 20 minutes 1.5 seconds, a new record for the hilly four-mile course.

Indiana finished second in the team title competition with 56. Ohio State was third with 72 points, Illinois fourth with 78 and Wisconsin fifth with 90. Those were the only Big Ten schools represented.

Oddities

Those Musick brothers of Santa Ana, Calif., are all alike. Jim starred at full for Southern California ten years back. Bill and Bob are Trojan fullbacks now. The kid brother, Jack, is a high school full.

* * *

The Baltimore Orioles of the Eastern Hockey League have had three pairs of brothers in the last few years. Gerald and Maurice Archambault are the current brothers at work.

* * *

Edmund Wysowski, who is only 21, is golf pro at Kewanee, Ill., and this winter is competing on the $100,000 tournament circuit.

* * *

There are two Gibsons, two Dobbses, and two Juddses, on the University of Tulsa football team—three pairs of brothers.

Les MacMitchell Wins I. C. 4-A Race For Third Time

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Leslie MacMitchell, the New York University harrier, had himself a day yesterday.

In Van Cortlandt Park he closed a collegiate cross-country career that never knew defeat by winning the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. race for the third straight year, equalling the record of Cornell's John Paul Jones in 1910-11-12.

At Philadelphia, the moguls of A. A. U. decided that MacMitchell's efforts entitled him to compete in the voting for the Sullivan Award, annually bestowed on the Nation's outstanding amateur athlete.

In some respects MacMitchell's efforts in the I. C.-4A were superior to those of Jones as the New York University runner also triumphed in the freshman race four years ago. There was no frosh event in Jones' time.

Yesterday MacMitchell toured the five miles in 26 minutes, 40.1 seconds. After building an 80-yard lead in the second mile, he coasted the rest of the way.

Rhode Island State retained the team championship by placing five men in the first 11 to finish. New York University was second.

First String

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Seven seniors are playing first string for Georgia Tech this fall. They are Jim Wright and Slim Sutton, centers; Elmer Dyke, guard; Capt. Charlie Sanders, tackle; George Webb and Harry Arthur, ends; and Johnny Bosch, tailback.

Close

Since Minnesota became a football power under Bernie Bierman, the Gophers have had their hardest fights with Northwestern. The Gophers and Wildcats, in the last seven years, are almost tied in points scored, the Gophers having an edge of just one single point. In games played the Gophers have four victories, Northwestern three.

Ultimately

Babe Dahlgren, Cub first baseman, finally is with the team he was headed for as far back as 1933. Cub scouts then passed him up to buy Dolph Camilli, while the Red Sox picked up Dahlgren.

Gridman Becoming Pilot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—A success on the football field, Cletus Wray of Tiptonville, Tenn., is hoping to do as well for Uncle Sam as a pilot in the Army Air Corps. An Aviation Cadet at Randolph Field, Texas, Wray lettered on the gridiron four years at Union College of Schenectady, N. Y.

Where To Dine

BOSTON

THANKSGIVING DINNER

Choice
Oysters on Half Shell
Fruit Cup Tomato Juice
Prune Juice Grapefruit Juice
Half Grapefruit, Maraschino
Chilled Celery Queen Olives

Choice
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Chestnut Dressing Giblet Gravy Cranberry Sauce
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Candied Sweet Potatoes or Mashed Potatoes
Hearts of Lettuce, Russian Dressing
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Choice
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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, November 18, 1941

Producing School Movies

By Hardy Finch

Head of the English Department, Greenwich (Conn.) High School, and co-author of "Producing School Movies," published by the National Council of Teachers of English.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Educators who have seen the school newspaper become an essential part of the school curriculum are watching with increasing interest the development of a new school activity that may some day rival or replace the school newspaper—the school-made motion picture.

More than 500 schools in all parts of the United States are engaged in film production at the present time. Armed with an 8- or 16-millimeter camera and a few photoflood bulbs, students, teachers, and school executives are making films that they need—films that are useful in their own school situations.

Many of the school films are made for public relations purposes. "If the public will not visit the schools, why not take the schools to the public?" is the idea behind these publicity ventures, which usually contain shots from many activities in the school system. A New Jersey school-made film takes the school patron through the entire school system and shows him the exterior and interior facilities of 21 school buildings. Another film, produced in a junior high school at Albany, N. Y., shows the various activities in the school with special emphasis upon the advantages of the junior high school program. One school helped to save its budget from a drastic cut by showing an effective public relations film to the taxpayers.

For Public Relations

For recruiting new students and for strengthening alumni ties, schools and colleges have found their homemade films invaluable. Western State College, Gunnison, Colo., has made an effective color film of this type that records, in addition to sports, the girls' football team, mountain climbing, a fish-fry, and night skiing.

School-made productions are also used in the field of competitive sports. Most colleges and universities keep film records of their football games. Ohio State University, for example, films every minute of varsity play in color. High Schools also are beginning to do this. One team near New York City claims to have won two games by studying films made during the previous season.

Highly significant in this movement is the production of films for teaching purposes. When the director of visual education in Greenwich, Conn., discovered that she could not secure a film on how a small community secures its water supply, she interested several students in making a film on the subject. The result was an effective film, "Our Water Supply," showing in color how Greenwich obtains its water. In Akron, Ohio, the principal of a high school with student assistants developed a teaching film which showed how Akron citizens are protected by the city's health agencies. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a high school teacher, H. M. Kuckuk, and his students produced a bicycle safety film called "Spinning Spokes." Their film has been shown to thousands of students throughout the United States, and 40 prints of the film have been sold to schools and motor vehicle departments.

Vocational Guidance

More than 100 teaching films have been made by the Milwaukee Vocational School in the fields of safety, general science, personal problems, and civics. Thirteen reels of films, made by this school group, deal with vocational guidance.

The John Hay High School in Cleveland teaches typewriting by means of special films produced by students and faculty members. While the film was being made, several new techniques for teaching typewriting were discovered.

Instead of sending students to local factories for the purpose of seeing how clocks were manufactured, the Bristol, Conn., schools produced a film dealing with the making of clocks and watches. The film shows raw materials used, making of various parts, sub-assemblies, and the final assembling of the clock and watch movements.

Even the social graces are used as subjects for school films. At Highland Park, N. J., the students have completed a motion picture demonstrating how one might win social approval by improving his manners. Table etiquette was the subject of a color film undertaken by the students of the Kingston, Pa., High School.

Sensing the importance of posture in their lives, students at the Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, High School, have developed a film dealing with posture in the classroom.

At Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., films have been produced on "Social Aspects of the Radio," and "How to Mount a Horse."

Natural Science students at the Franklin K. Lane High School, New York City, learn the use of the microscope by means of a school-made film. In West Allis, Wis., chemistry students use their own film on how to perform experiments.

Many schools have ventured into the entertainment field. "Trouble or Nothing," a romantic-comedy film, produced by Greenwich High School students, has as its main idea the rivalry between two high school boys. The Lowell Junior School, Long Beach, Calif., has made a comedy showing what happens in a mathematics classroom when the teacher is away. A West Virginia high school has built a film story about a football hero who wins a game against his bitterest rivals. A Brooklyn school exhibits a film called "Ferl'd Again," with the villain holding the mortgage and the hero rescuing the heroine in "the nick of time."

Literary subjects have been used by some schools. One English class in Los Angeles has filmed scenes from "David Copperfield." In Louisville and Atlanta, student versions of "The Lady of the Lake" are available. The Park School in Baltimore has its own dramatic film record of "Silas Marner." Students of Lane Technical High School, Chicago, have filmed portions of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." The interior of a night club provided the background for one of the scenes. "The Merchant of Venice" and "As You Like It" are interpreted on film by students of the Blakely High School, Pecksville, Pa., while Dover, Ohio, students have done extensive research on the costumes, settings, and history of the Civil War period and have made their own version of "The Perfect Tribute." The story of "Cinderella" has been produced by a California high school.

Realizing the importance of this new school activity, several national roganizations have aided its development. The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures through its Junior Reviewers' Clubs has stimulated interest in schools by holding an annual school film contest to which from forty to fifty films are submitted. Schools with no previous experience and experienced schools compete in separate contests. Judges are members of the Amateur Cinema League.

The American Council on Education has financed a series of films in the Denver public schools. One of the films, "How to Get a Job," was never completed. To obtain information on the subject the students talked with many Denver businessmen. All but one of the students obtained jobs and did not have time to complete the film.

(1) Members of the Greenwich (Conn.) High School film production group making a shot for "Our Water Supply," a film showing how the community obtains its water. (2) Editing a school-made film (cutting out parts not desired and cementing the remaining pieces in proper sequence). (3) Making titles. (4) Students at the Rufus King High School, Milwaukee, Wis., making a film on the use of the school library. This school produced "Spinning Spokes," said to be the first bicycle safety film.

English as a Tool Subject for Democratic Living Is National Council Aim

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Intelligent living today requires a high degree of proficiency in the four fundamental language arts: reading, writing, speaking, and listening. With this statement the Basic Aims Committee of the National Council of Teachers of English introduces its Platform for the teaching of English in American schools. "Language is a basic instrument in the maintenance of the democratic way of life" is the key statement.

Young people must acquire power to read intelligently, to interpret meaning accurately, to examine critically what they read, and to apply it to socially desirable purposes, the Platform goes on to state.

They must develop the habit of keeping informed through newspapers, magazines, and books, of the major issues confronting men and women of their times, of weighing such issues critically in the light of the best information available, and of guiding their conduct accordingly.

They will be influenced by public discussion, by radio, and by the talking picture, avenues of experience which, like reading, depend for their effectiveness upon ability to receive and to manipulate ideas by means of language. Ability to grasp instantly and accurately what has been said, to examine it critically, to study it in relation to previously acquired ideas, and to adopt an attitude toward it are therefore language skills fundamental to intelligent living today. As pressure groups increase in this country, and as wholesale mass appeals grow in number and intensity from year to year, young people must be made critically aware of words. They must acquire the power to think clearly in an emotionally charged atmosphere. They must understand the methods of the propagandist, and be able to detect the devices used to deflect thought from the central issue; and they must sense the difference between logical reasoning and untoward emotional appeal.

The next key statement in the Platform is this: Free and effective interchange of ideas is vital to life in a democracy.

The essence of democratic life lies in the formation of voluntary groups for the discussion of ideas, the formulation of principles, and the organization of intelligent individuals for the carrying out of common purposes made articulate through such association. The language techniques, therefore, of informal social and business relationships, of small group and committee activities, and of public life in general merit increasing attention in the language program of the school. Techniques of parliamentary procedure and of effective public discussion must also be developed if our numerous types of forums and panels are to fulfill their purposes as quests for truth, in which alert minds seek all available evidence in a sincere effort to arrive at honest, valid conclusions.

At the same time, ability to present ideas effectively in writing, to follow conventional forms in spelling and punctuation, and to adhere to standards of usage acceptable to our own day must be developed in all boys and girls, for the carrying on of business and personal intercourse.

In order to achieve this, language study in the schools "must be based on the language needs of living," according to the Platform. This means that the standards of language which the school aims to promote must be those maintained in the best practice of able speakers and writers in our own day, and substantiated by evidence from eminent scholars skilled in the observation of linguistic change.

Specific training in the use of the vernacular is essential. It must go far beyond the mere study of linquistic forms, however, or of acceptable and unacceptable elements in diction. Communication is a social skill as well as a function of language. Ability to enter into social relationships with poise and understanding or to cope acceptably with a situation in which differences of status or of opinion tend to create friction is the outgrowth of practice, not in language alone, but in the social demands made upon the individual who would exchange ideas with others. Such a program goes much deeper than mere superficial attention to social codes and manners, touching the very foundations of mutual understanding in human intercourse.

The acquisition of an extensive and exact vocabulary and the development of accuracy and discrimination in reading are important at all levels of instruction from the primary grades through the graduate school. Reading skill is not static, an ability to be achieved once and for all in the elementary school and then practiced in the reading of later years. It is a growing skill, increasing in complexity and in demands upon the reader as his intellectual horizons broaden, his problems become more complex, and the materials which he reads assume increasing difficulty in each successive level of his educational career.

Further aims in the Platform, which is too long to quote further here, bring out how English can enrich personal living and deepen understanding of social relationships. It is also stated that literature of both past and present should be used to illumine the contemporary scene, and that the study of the motion picture and radio is natural and indispensable in the English program. Teachers with specialized training are needed for the English program if it is to achieve these and other stated high ends.

Children Should Be Seen and Heard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

As youngsters our parents were continually admonished to be quiet. That children should be seen but not heard was the generally accepted behavior pattern of the past generation. There is no doubt that this lack of practice in effective speaking served as a definite handicap for many of them in their adulthood. Of course some were able to overcome their lack of facility in time, but others never felt at ease with words.

Supper time, when the entire family is usually together, is a splendid period for developing good speech. Father can and should contribute interesting high lights from his many business experiences. Mother, too, can share some of the varied moments from her day. If it is only a bit of news, or an idea from something she has read, it will serve. The youngsters should be given ample opportunity to elaborate on their school happenings.

It is not difficult to teach children consideration for others. Good examples teach much, as we all know, so parents have a definite responsibility in this matter. No one should be hurried, for good enunciation depends upon thoughtful and correct usage of words. Slurring the syllables together in a jumble is not only annoying to your listeners, but a bad habit. Speech that is too rapid for easy understanding can be very trying on your audience, and loud tones are equally repellent.

Each person must listen politely to the speaker. That is one of the most important rules to observe. One not only learns to talk interestingly during these family confabs but to listen attentively until it is logically his turn to elaborate on the subject, or suggest a new approach.

Special topics for the supper conversations help to improve the family's breadth and scope in this art. As soon as one subject is exhausted another is selected for elucidation. This stimulates minds to quicker and clearer thinking.

One family takes a new word for each dinner hour. The selection is written on small cards, along with its correct definition, and given to each one. This gives all the opportunity to study the special word and to understand its meaning. If it is used correctly during the meal a point is scored in favor of the user. If it is handled incorrectly, then the person gets a minus point, or cancels a point already scored. You'll be surprised and pleased to see how quickly vocabularies are built up by this method, besides creating interest in words.

Another group imposes a minus point for every slang phrase heard during the meal. This checks the improper use of words and improves the tone and freshness of the conversation. This same family gives simple, though worth-while rewards for unusually high scores over a period of a month.

In encouraging children to speak correctly and to contribute intelligent remarks about their observations, try to avoid the tendency to gossip. If the conversation is kept about things instead of people, many unkind remarks will be avoided. A good rule is: If the statement flatters a person, you many state it. If it is derogatory, then don't voice it.

Only through practice can we learn to handle words with any degree of facility and correctness. When youngsters are allowed to express themselves, they are apt to contribute many valuable observations to the discussion at hand, and remember always, children should be both seen and heard, for the principles of good speech are taught through speech, not through silence.

F. W. R.

A Book for School Movie Makers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Producing School Movies," by Eleanor Child and Hardy Finch. Published by The National Council of Teachers of English, 211 West 68th Street, Chicago. $1.50.

The Committee on Standards for Motion Pictures of the National Council of Teachers of English in 1938 sponsored a survey of the subject of producing school movies. In the same year and in 1940, it sponsored a national conference of school film production at Ohio State University. Its publication, "Producing School Movies," just out, offers information that should prove valuable to students and teachers who are interested in the production of school films.

This publication, which is a manual for school film makers, has chapters on the organization of school production groups, the choice of the film idea, writing the scenario, buying equipment, the use of equipment, filming the picture, advanced techniques, and final preparation of film and showing.

Each chapter is followed by questions and suggested activities for film groups. The text is illustrated with seventy-two pictures that show school film makers at work and point out film techniques. A glossary of terms, a bibliography on movie making, and a detailed index add to the usefulness of the book. The names of the schools and colleges that have reported production activities are included also.

Through the Editor's Window

Saga of a Very Young Teacher of English

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the National Council of Teachers of English go into their annual convention over the Thanksgiving weekend, as they will do tomorrow in Atlanta, Ga., I often think of a young teacher I once knew very well. She was fresh from college, even a little homesick for it, and passionately literary and idealistic. Each boy or girl in her high school English classes was a potential novelist, essayist, poet. To have the chance, indeed to be actually paid, to read and help others to enjoy the great literature of all time—this seemed the ultimate opportunity.

But of course actual teaching had its pitfalls and its problems. Experience was achieved only through consecration and persistent work. There were times when the brood of potential novelists and poets appeared a mere flock of ugly ducklings (or perhaps "school" of them would be appropriate here).

* * *

Then came membership in the National Council of Teachers of English, her first professional connection. How helpful to read in its monthly Journal that others were facing and meeting exactly the same problems, rising above the same disappointments, having the same thrills! Recurring names, too, became familiar, their owners possible friends. An embryonic professional sense began to develop through the young teacher's identifying herself with these scattered co-workers. A project in reading, a successful staging of a Shakespeare play in Globe Theater style, a Colonial newspaper produced by the class were tentatively shared with the Great Ones of the National Council—and found acceptable. From an ex-college graduate more or less isolated by her job she was becoming one of an active host of educators.

Then came her first National Council Convention, almost all personal Thanksgiving plans subordinated to her newly found devotion to professional development. There, actually, in those hotel corridors and converted ballrooms were the Great Ones, to be seen and talked with. Writers of textbooks, editors of plays, publishers of anthologies, authors, poets, a novelist or two. She had to listen to speeches, of course—too long, probably, and too many, and now forgotten. But the inspiration of being one among those more experienced educators, and of being helped and encouraged by them, of finding that she had a contribution to make that was welcomed—was not forgotten. Its influence became a part of her life.

* * *

And so the young teacher of English was launched upon her career. She no more looked upon herself as merely a young woman who was teaching. She thought of herself as a teacher. There is a difference.

Perhaps your professional organization is in the Classical Studies field, or that of Modern Languages, or Mathematics. As a teacher you may belong to one of the wider membership organizations like the N. E. A., the P. E. A., or the A. C. E. These help you keep abreast of your profession in the general field. But if you are a specialist—a "subject" teacher in the high school or college field, or if your dearest interest in the elementary work lies in some special subject field like English or history—consider, also, one of these specialized professional groups. Belonging to one can help you much. But when you have taken your place in the boat, don't just be a passenger; choose a pair of oars and row.

A Tuesday Column

Practice With Prepositions

Basic English
Fifteenth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In our past few articles we have covered the root senses of the "direction" words or prepositions in Basic English. Thanking the reader for his indulgence, we shall now consider the bewildering excursions of the prepositions in their everyday work. We shall also present some exercises which we hope will show the great importance that these words have in our language. This may be shown on basis of our past consideration of metaphor, for it is by this process generally that the extended uses are made. It will not be necessary to go into detail as to how the preposition "on" can be extended from its root sense of "my finger is on the table" to "the picture is on the wall" and "the problem is on my mind."

What we have in mind today is to show the great importance of the prepositions and what their correct use means to our language. The following passage is a piece of Basic English from "Stories from France," by H. Walpole. The stories are a translation from the French Mother-Goose stories of Charles Perrault. The prepositions have been left out from the passage, and since the passage is in Basic English the extended uses of the missing words will not be idiomatic. Their extended meanings will be easily traceable to their root senses. Try putting in the missing words, they will be from this list of 20: about, across, after, against, among, at, before, between, by, down, from, in, off, on, over, through, to, under, up, with.

Now try putting in the wrong ones and see what confusion would overtake our language if these little words were not given the respect due to them. (This would make an amusing parlor game.) Here is the fairy-tale passage in Basic English:

At the end of fifteen or sixteen years, a time came when the king's family had gone ——— a rest ——— one of their country houses. One day the Princess had the idea of making a journey of discovery all ——— the house. There were a great number of rooms. She went ——— and ——— and ———, till she came ——— a little room right ——— the roof, which she had not seen ———. There an old woman was seated ——— herself, working ——— her turning stick. This good woman had no knowledge of the king's orders. "What are you doing, my good woman?" said the Princess. "I am making linen thread, my beautiful girl," said the old woman, who had not seen the Princess ———. "What a good idea!" was the girl's cry. "Let me see if I am able ——— do it." And she took ——— the stick. She did this quickly and ——— little care, and because ——— the words ——— the old fairy, the sharp end ——— the stick went ——— her hand, and the minute ——— the girl was unconscious ——— the floor.

The old woman ——— great trouble, gave a loud cry ——— help; servants came ——— all directions, and put water ——— the girl's face, and got the tight parts ——— her clothing loose, and put salts ——— her nose. But it was all ——— no use: the girl did not come ——— her strange sleep.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Literature And Leisure

English affords, in addition, enjoyment and recreation, in the truest sense of the word, for hours of leisure, and it furnishes avenues of aesthetic appreciation and uplift of spirit too frequently ignored in the consideration of language as merely a tool. English is a tool, a valuable instrument of thought and expression, but at the same time it offers rich resources of the spirit.

Basic Aims Committee of the National Council of Teachers of English

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Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 628,210
1941 volume to date 126,813,858
1940 volume to date 182,863,346

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Specialized recoveries crept into the stock market today, but the cloudy labor picture seemingly handicapped many leaders.

The list never made much progress from the start, and near the final hour declines of fractions to a point or so were in the majority. Large blocks of low-priced issues expanded the volume. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

The coal strike, brokers said, continued as a brake on buying sentiment although selling timidity was evident because of the thought Congress might take quick action to stem walk-outs in defense industries.

Rails were moderately resistant as a White House conference was called to discuss the carrier wage dispute. Tax selling persisted in low-priced issues. Scant inspiration was derived from international developments.

Stocks up occasionally included Southern Railway, Anaconda, Yellow Truck, United Aircraft, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Sears Roebuck and J. C. Penney.

American Can dipped to a new year's low. Among laggards were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Goodrich, Westinghouse, Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Gypsum, Western Union and American Telephone.

Glen Alden Coal, Sherwin Williams and Columbia Oil & Gas held their own in the curb while Gulf Oil, American Gas and N. J. Zinc gave ground.

Bonds Steady

Selective buying of rails helped to improve the bond market's general price level in the late trading today, although the corporate list continued to show a number of minus marks.

Quoted fractions to around 2 points higher near the final hour were Nickel Plate 4s, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington 5s, Wabash 1st 5s of '39 and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

Fractionally lower were Southern Pacific 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s and Continental Oil 2¾s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

Dec. wheat—

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.15⅛	1.14⅛	1.14⅝	1.14½
Minneapolis	1.10¼	1.09½	1.09¾	1.09⅝
Kansas City	1.11⅛	1.10½	1.10¾	1.10¾
Winnipeg	73⅛	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
May wheat—				
Chicago	1.20¼	1.19⅛	1.19⅞	1.19½
Minneapolis	1.14⅜	1.14	1.14¼	1.14⅛
Kansas City	1.13¼	1.13	1.13¼	1.13¼
Winnipeg	76¾	76½	76½	76⅝
July wheat—				
Chicago	1.20½	1.19⅝	1.20	1.20
Minneapolis	1.16⅛	1.15⅝	1.15⅞	1.15½
Kansas City	1.13⅜	1.13⅛	1.13¼	1.13¼
Winnipeg	78	77¾	77⅞	77¾
December corn—				
Chicago	73⅜	73	73¼	73½
Kansas City	—	—	69¼	69⅛
May corn—				
Chicago	79½	78⅞	79	79½
Kansas City	74	73½	73½	73⅞
December Oats—				
Chicago	49⅞	49½	49⅝	49½
Minneapolis	46	45⅜	45⅝	45¾
Winnipeg	43½	43¼	43⅜	43½
Rye. Chicago—				
December	65⅜	65¼	64¼	64⅜
May	71¾	70¾	70¾	70⅞
July	73½	72½	72¾	72⅝

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	9.75	9.75	9.70	9.72	9.70
January	9.90	9.90	9.87	9.87	9.85
March	11.15	11.17	11.15	11.15	11.10
May	11.35	11.37	11.35	11.35	11.32
July	11.55	11.60	11.55	11.60	11.57

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	1.55½	1.59¾	1.56⅛	1.58¾	1.57¾
May	1.61¾	1.64¼	1.61¾	1.63	1.61¾
July	1.61¼	1.64⅜	1.61¼	1.63¼	1.61½

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	95.1	95.2	95.1	95.1b	95.0
March	93.2	93.4	93.2	93.2b	93.0
May	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.1b	92.0
Tops					
December	126.7	127.1	126.7	127.0b	126.5
March	125.1	125.5	126.1	125.4b	124.8
May	124.2	124.3	124.2	124.2b	124.1

bBid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.02	16.10	15.99	16.05	16.07
March	16.22	16.31	16.20	16.26	16.26
May	16.26	16.35	16.25	16.32	16.29
July	16.21	16.32	16.20	16.29	16.25
October	16.27	16.29	16.20	16.22	16.29

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	12.35	12.45	12.35	12.45	12.40
March	12.45	12.45	12.40	12.42b	12.40

b Bid

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	14.91	14.98	14.90	14.97b	14.93
March	14.80b	14.86d	..	..	14.83
June	14.75b	..	..	..	14.78

b—Bid. d—Offered.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. Mar. No. 3					
	2.96	2.97	2.96	2.97	2.96
Wed. May No. 4					
	2.59½	2.61	2.59½	2.61	2.58½

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.14	8.16	8.13	8.13	8.17
March	8.37	8.37	8.33	8.34	8.38

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.94	5.98	5.92	5.98	5.97

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	33.80	33.85	33.55	33.55	34.15
†December	33.95	33.95	33.85	33.75	34.15
*January	33.95	33.95	33.80	33.90	34.25
*February	34.10	34.20	34.05	34.20	34.50

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†November	33.00	33.05	32.65	32.90	33.10
†December	31.85	31.85	31.35	31.45	31.75
†January	30.60	30.60	30.20	30.25	30.65

*S.s. †R.s.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	2.94	2.93	2.91	2.91	2.91
March	..	..	..	3.05b	3.18

b—Bid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	N'v 17
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	N'v 17
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	15	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	+ ¾
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	10	12⅛	11½	11½	— ¾
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	17	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅜
⅝	¼	Air-Way El Ap	2	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	10	¼	¼	¼	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10⅝	5⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	N'v 12
23⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	6	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
11¼	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	N'v 17
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	10	147¾	147	147¾	+ ¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	N'v 6
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	5	13	13	13	
9	5¼	Allied Stores	15	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	83	83	83	— 2⅞
37	24¾	Allis-Ch M 1½g	15	26	25½	25¾	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	6	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛	N'v 14
1⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	58¼	58¼	58¼	
207⅜	143⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90)	4	207⅜	203¼	207⅜	N'v 17
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	1	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	— ¼
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ½
8¼	5	Am Bosch	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 15
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	5	31½	31	31	— ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
95¼	73⅜	Am Can (4)	12	73⅝	71	71	—3
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	178	177⅜	176	N'v 15
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	28	27⅝	27⅜	— ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	67	67	67	N'v 15
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	7	20½	20⅜	20⅜	N'v 17
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	7	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅜
83⅛	61⅞	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	N'v 12
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	5	9	9	9	— ¼
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	N'v 17
1⅞	1	Am Encaus Til	6	1	1	1	— ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 15
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	22	⅝	½	½	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	4	21½	21½	21½	— ½
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	7	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
3⅞	1⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	5	33½	33¼	33¼	N'v 17
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	N'v 13
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	11	45½	45⅛	45½	+ ¼
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	11	28	27½	27½	— ¾
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	8	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
13¼	7¾	Am Inv Ill (.80)	2	8	8	8	N'v 14
50	41⅞	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	N'v 13
17⅛	9½	Am Locomotive	11	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	2	87	87	87	
13¾	10	Am M & F (.94g)	15	10⅛	10⅛	10	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	*1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	49	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	5	28⅛	28	28	— ½
39	23	AP&L $3pf 4⅜k	4	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ¼
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S .45g	89	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
15⅞	11½	Am Roll M (1.40)	29	11⅝	11½	11½	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	9	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
10⅜	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 17
24⅞	16½	Am S & R (2g)	25	37⅜	36½	36¾	—1
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	150	150	150	N'v 16
54	33	Am Snuff (3a)	4	33	33	33	
28½	18½	Am Stl Fd 1½g	13	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (¾g)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
13½	8¼	Am Stove(1.20g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	14	18⅞	18½	18½	N'v 17
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	94½	94	94½	+ ¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
168¾	147⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	149	148⅜	148¾	— ¼
73½	50	Am Tobacco 4½g	6	50¼	50	50	
74½	52	Am Tob pf B 4½g	28	53⅜	51½	51¾	— ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149	148	148	N'v 15
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	10	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	N'v 13
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	25	3	2⅞	2⅞	
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	82	82	82	N'v 10
8⅝	5⅛	Am Woolen	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 17
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	16	77⅞	75¾	77⅞	N'v 15
8	4½	Am Zinc L & S	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	35	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	N'v 15
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	32	31	32	N'v 17
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	N'v 17
5½	3⅞	Armour Ill	16	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	66	66	66	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrg C 1½g	8	24¼	23¼	24	— ½
99¼	67⅜	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	N'v 14
6⅜	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¾
102½	87	As D 2pf (193¼k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	N'v 14
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	12	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	9	61	61	61	+ ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	42½	42½	42½	— ½
56	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	54	53⅞	54	N'v 13
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	23	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109½	109½	109½	N'v 10
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	51	51	51	N'v 14
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	68¾	69	+ ¾
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 17
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2⅝	2¾	2¾	N'v 7
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	8	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	2	8	8	8	N'v 17
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	15	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	1	17	17	17	— ¼
31⅜	21⅞	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	23	23	23	+ ⅜
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117	117	117	N'v 12
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	4	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	12	37⅜	37	37⅛	
20⅞	13½	Bencf Ind (1¼g)	9	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53	53	53	N'v 14
34¾	26½	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	26½	26	26	—1
89½	56¾	Beth Steel (6g)	36	57¾	57	57½	— ½
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	4	120¼	120⅛	120⅛	— ⅞
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	2	29¼	28¾	28¾	N'v 12
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	1	20	20	20	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .45g	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ¼
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	4	14	13¾	13¾	N'v 14
24⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	4	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
26	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22	22	22	+1
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	20	21¼	20⅞	21¼	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	20	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	N'v 17
39⅝	29½	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	N'v 17
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	1	4	4	4	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B 2¾g	18	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
25⅜	17½	Briggs Mfg 1⅝g	20	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	N'v 14
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	39¼	39	39	— ¼
2⅝	2⅛	Brly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 14
6⅝	5⅜	Brly-Man Tr	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9¼	Brly Un Gas	15	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33	33	33	N'v 17
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	2	18	18	18	N'v 17
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	2	6⅛	6	6	
34½	20½	Bullard (1½g)	8	21½	21	21½	
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat(2a)	5	31	30⅞	31	— ⅛
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	— ⅝
9⅜	7½	Burr Add (.70g)	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	3	3	3	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	2	22	21½	22	+ ½
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 13
11⅜	7¼	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	9½	9½	9½	N'v 15

C

24⅜	16⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	3	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—1
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅜	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	9⅜	Camp Wy 1.10g	1	10	10	10	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
39⅞	33⅝	Cannon M (1½g)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	N'v 15
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 17
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	2	26½	26½	26½	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
87¾	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
50⅝	37	Caterpil Tr (2)	7	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ¾
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (2½g)	3	22¼	22	22	— ¼
10⅛	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	7½	7¼	7⅜	
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	8	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 17
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	6	14¼	14	14	N'v 17
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	29	29	29	+ ½
5⅜	2⅝	Cert-teed Prod	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1½g)	2	16⅜	16¾	16¾	N'v 14
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
18	8⅛	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
44½	33⅜	Ches & Ohio (3)	19	34¼	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	N'v 14
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	N'v 12
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	9	1½	1	1	N'v 14
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
3	½	Chi Great West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	3	10⅜	10½	10⅜	— ¼
8¼	4¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	13	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	N'v 12
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅜
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	N'v 17
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 17
72⅛	52	Chrysler (6g)	47	527⅜	517⅜	523⅝	
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2¼g	1	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	7	38¼	38	38	— ¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	8	37	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	6	95	94⅞	94⅞	—1⅛
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	63¾	63	63	N'v 12
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅝a)	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	N'v 13
30¼	16	Collins & A (3g)	2	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
21¾	14⅜	Colum Br A (2g)	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
21	14¼	Colum Br B (2g)	1	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
47⅜	13⅝	Col G&E (.10g)	31	15⅜	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
82½	52	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	52¾	52¼	52¼	— ¾
77⅜	41¼	Colum Pict	5	6½	6½	6½	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26	26	26	+ ⅛
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	74½	74½	74½	— ½
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	14	22⅞	22	22⅜	
104⅜	99⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
37⅞	26	Coml Inv Tr (4)	76	27½	27

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¼s 46-44	106	106	196
21 2½s 58-56	104.18	104.18	104.18
10 2½s 72-67	102.28	102.28	2102.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s 49-44	105.1	105.1	105.1

New York City Bonds

44 3s 80	109¼	109⅛	109¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
15 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	89	89	89
2 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	74⅛	74	74
4 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62¼	62	62¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4½s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	67⅝	67¼	67¼
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110	110	110
130 Am T&T 3s 56	111⅛	110⅞	111⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	70	69	70
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
3 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅜	105¾	105¾
6 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
3 AT&SF 4½s 48	102	102	102
6 Atl & Chs AL 5s 44	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 Atl & Birm 4s 33	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
6 A C Line cit 4s 52	69½	69½	69½
10 A C Line 5s 45	94½	94	94½
1 Atl Gt & WI 5s 59	104	103¾	103¾
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	61¼	61	61
15 B&O 95 st A	33	32⅞	33
10 B&O 2000 st D	32¾	32¼	32¾
27 B&O 96 st F	32⅞	32½	32⅞
83 B&O cv 6s 60	33½	33¼	33½
3 B&O 4s 48	58	58	58
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	50½	50¼	50½
3 B&O S W 50 st	39¾	39½	39¾
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	51	51	51
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	106½	106½	106½
39 Beth Steel 3s 60	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Boston & Me 4½s 70	37¼	37	37
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	71	71	71
3 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Buf R&P 57 st	36½	36½	36½
4 Buf C R&No 5s 34	6	5⅞	5⅞
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58	58	58
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	110	110	110
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Can Pac 5s 54	87¾	87½	87¾
11 Can Pac 4½s 46	93⅜	93⅜	93½
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
8 Celanese 3s 55	101½	101¼	101¼
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96	96	96
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	29	29	29
5 Cen of Ga cn 5½s 59	3	3	3
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13	13	13
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	50¾	50½	50½
27 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	68⅝	68	68½
1 CRIR&R of Ga 5s 42	80	80	80
19 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16	15¾	15¾
18 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	14½	14¼	14⅜
8 C&O 4½s 92	85½	85¼	85¼
3 C&O 2½s 96 D	1317⅛	1317⅛	1317⅛
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96 F	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	105⅛	105	105⅛
11 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	15½	15½	15½
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	73¾	73¼	73¾
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	67	67	67
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78	77⅞	78
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	26½	26½	26½
2 Chi Gt West 4s 88	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	64	63¾	64
26 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	83¾	83¾	83¾
24 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	9¾	9½	9⅝
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	17⅛	17¼	17¼
19 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	37½	37½	37½
21 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	25⅛	25	25
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	1⅜	1½	1½
4 Chi&NW 4s 87	16½	16½	16½
23 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	24¾	24¾	24¾
10 CRI&P 4s 88	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
1 Ch&W Ind cons 6s 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Childs Co 5s 43	96¾	96¾	96¾
15 CCC&StL 4½s 77	40½	40½	40½
4 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	47½	47¼	47¼
12 CCC&StL&StLRWM4s 91	73¾	73⅝	73¾
3 Clev Un Term 5s 73	44	43	43
7 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	70¾	70⅜	70¾
13 Col & So 4½s 80	64¼	64	64
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
32 Columb G 5s 52 May	100½	100⅜	100½
12 Colum G 5s 1961	101	100½	101
4 ComlMackinc 69ww	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
1 Comn Pub Svc 3¾s 61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
6 Con Edis 3½s 58	109½	109	109
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Con Rys 4s 54	26½	26	26½
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	26	26	26
3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	84½	84½	84½
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109	109	109
35 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104	103¾	103¾
2 Crane 2¼s 50	101½	101½	101½
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	28	28	28
2 Cuba Pan 3s 55	94	94	94
4 D&RG 4s 36	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞
2 D&RG West 5s 55	14	13⅜	14
10 D&RG W 5s 55 ast	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 D&RGW 5s 78	1	1	1
1 Det&Mack 1st 4s 95	13½	13½	13½
11 Det Ed 3s 70	41½	41½	41½
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	95¾	95¾	95¾
29 Erie rfg 5s 67	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	30½	30⅜	30⅜
24 Erie 4½s 53 ctf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	56	55¾	55¾
13 Erie gen lien 4s 96	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜
10 Erie cv 4s 53A	64	63⅞	64
5 Erie 4s 95 wi	96	96	96
5 FairbanksMorse 4s56	87½	87½	87½
13 Firestone T&R 3s 61	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	99⅜	99½	99⅜
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	68¾	68¾	68¾
12 Gen Rfr Ry 5½s 52	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
2 Gt Nor 5s 72	102	101⅞	101⅞
4 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	96	96	96
8 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86¾	86	86⅜
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	85½	85¼	85¼
37 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	107	107	107
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¼	99	99
13 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	95½	95¼	95½
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	76¼	76	76
4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	88	88	88
1 Hocking V 4½s 99	46⅝	46½	46⅝
1 Hous Oil Tex 4½s 54	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
24 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	103¾	103¾	103⅞
20 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	37¼	37	37¼
11 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	40⅜	40½	40¾
5 Ill Bell Tel 3¾s 81	97⅜	97½	97¾
	104¾	104¾	104⅞

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	38½	38½	38½
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	38½	38½	38½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	40	39⅞	39⅞
10 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	43¼	43	43¼
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	39¼	39¼	39¼
6 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Int Paper 6s 55	28	27¾	27¾
4 Int T&T 4½s 52	100 13-32	100	13-32
30 Int T&T 5s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 James P&Clea 4s 50	47	47	47
2 Jones&Laugh St 3¼s61	50¼	49⅞	49⅞
3 K C South 3s 50	49½	49	49
1 K C Term 4s 60	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜
3 Koppers Co 3½s 61	63	63	63
12 Lac Gas 5½s 53	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	106½	106½	106½
3 LS & MS 3½s 97 reg	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝
19 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	47	47	47
30 Int T&T 5s 55	97	97	97
6 James P&Clea 4s 50	50¼	49⅞	49⅞
2 Jones&Laugh St 3¼s61	49½	49	49
3 K C South 3s 50	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜
1 K C Term 4s 60	63	63	63
3 Koppers Co 3½s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
12 Lac Gas 5½s 53	106½	106½	106½
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝
3 LS & MS 3½s 97 reg	97	97	97
19 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	86	86	86
3 Lehigh C&N 4½s 54C	35	34½	35
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	72⅛	2	72
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	60	60	60
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	28⅞	28½	28⅞
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	26⅞	26¾	26¾
3 Leh Val Term 5s 51	27⅛	26⅞	27
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	52	51	51
2 Lorillard Co 7s 44	97	96¾	97
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	117	117	117
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	126½	126½	126½
6 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108	107⅜	107⅝
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	100½	100½	100½
8 Lou&NatlKnx&C4s 55	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
56 Lou&NatlKnx&C4s 55	110¼	110¼	110¼
25 Maine Cen 4s 45	105½	105½	105½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	81	81	81
11 Manati Sug 4s 57	48½	48½	48½
2 Marion St Shov 6s 47 st	43⅞	43½	43½
2 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	97	97	97
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	105	105	105
9 MetWSideElCh1 4s 38	109½	109½	109½
15 Mich Cen 4½s 79	5	5	5
10 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	61	61	61
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	62	62	62
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	25¼	25	25
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	21	20¾	21
46 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32¼	31¾	32¼
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
22 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27	26¾	26¾
49 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28	27⅝	28
37 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26⅞	26¾	26⅞
37 Mo Pac 4s 75	26½	26½	26½
8 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	2¼	2⅛	2¼
9 Mor&Essex 5s 55	107	107	107
3 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	39	39	39
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	34⅜	34	34⅜
4 Mutual Fuel 6s 56 47	39	38¾	38¾
7 Nat Dairy 2¼s 60	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106	106	106
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 N O Pub Sv 5s 57 reg	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 N O Tex&M 3½s 2000	73¾	73¾	73¾
4 N O Tex&M 5s 54B	36¼	36¼	36¼
4 Nat T&T 4½s 52	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 NO Tex & M 5s B 54 ct	39½	39½	39½
41 NYC rfg 5s2013	52½	52¼	52¼
18 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47⅛	46⅜	46⅝
1 NYC cn 4s 98	52⅛	51¾	51¾
21 NYC cv 3¾s 52	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 NYC&HR 13⅜ 97	51⅝	51⅛	51½
9 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80	79⅝	79⅝
71 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	71½	71	71½
198 NY Chi&StL 4s 78	60¾	59¼	60
20 NY Chi&StL 3½s 97	101⅜	100⅞	101⅜
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	99	97¾	99
1153 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30	29¾	30
1 NY NH&H 4½s 67	28¾	28⅝	28¾
1 NY NH&H 4s 56	27⅝	27½	27⅝
17 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	30	29⅞	29⅞
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	107	107	107
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	63	62⅜	63
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	53	52½	53
27 Nor Pac 4s '97	53	53	53
21 Nor Pac 3s 2047	71⅛	70½	70½
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	41¼	40¾	41¼
1 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	109	109	109
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
6 Pac Gas & El 3s '70	81¼	81	81
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	105⅝	105½	105½
5 Pac G & E 4s '64	111⅞	111½	111½
2 Pac T&T 3¾s '66 B	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	57	57	57
2 Para Pict 4s '56	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Penn P&Lt 4½s 74	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Penn RR gen 5s 68	112¼	112	112¼
8 Penn RR cn 4½s 60	122¾	122¾	122¾
8 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	105	104⅞	105
8 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	92¼	92¼	92¼
8 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	101¼	101	101¼
7 Penn RR 4½s 84	100¾	100½	100½
27 Penn RR 4s 48 st	112⅝	112¼	112¼
1 Penn RR 3½s 52	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Penn RR 3¼s 52	86½	86⅜	86½
2 Penn RR East 4s 60	41½	41¼	41¼
19 Pere Marq 5s 56	70	70	70
16 Per Marq 4½s 80	62	62	62
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	59½	59½	59½
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	120¼	120¼	120¼
12 Phila Co 4½s 61	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
5 Phil Elec 3⅛s 67	112	113¼	112
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	53¼	53¼	53¼
13 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26¼	25¾	25¾
5 Philippine Ry 4s 37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104¾	104⅝	104¾
3 PCC&StL 5s 70A	110¼	110½	110½
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	76	76	76
5 Potomac El P 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
12 PubSvc No Ill3½s 68	111	110⅞	111
7 Ready 4½s 97 A	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	71	70⅜	71
1 Republic Stl 4½s 61	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
3 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	44	44	44
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	96½	96½	96½
9 StJ&IM&SesR&G 33	71¾	71¾	71¾
8 StLPub Serv 5s 59	82½	81¼	81¼
30 St L SF 50s B	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 St L SF 4½s 78	13¾	13½	13¾
2 St L SF 4½s 78 ct st	13½	13½	13½
1 St L SF 4s 50A	12½	12½	12½
1 St L SF 4s 50A ct	12	11¾	11¾
1 StL SW rfg 5s 90	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 StL SW 1st2s4s 89	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
5 StP&KC ShL 4½s41	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
10 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6	6	6
3 Sea-AllFla 3½s ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
10 Shell Un 2½s 54	99½	99½	99½
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	109	109	109
8 So Cal Pow 6s 47	105½	105½	105½
1 So Pac 4½s 68	48¾	48½	48¾
8 So Pac 4½s 69	48⅛	48¼	48¼
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62	62	62
19 So Pac cit 4s 49	48¼	48	48¼
11 So Pac 3¾s 46	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
14 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50½	50¼	50¼
2 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	82	82	82
9 South Ry 6½s 56	86½	86½	86½
9 South Ry gen 6s 56	81	81	81
16 South Ry gen 4s 56	60	59⅝	59⅞
5 So Ry 4s St L 51	79	79	79
3 Spokane Int 4½s A 2013	34½	34½	34½
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64⅝	64	64
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	63⅝	63	63
6 Third Ave adj 5s 60	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜
8 Third Ave 4s 60	17¼	17	17
10 S St L & W 4s 50	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
8 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	82	82	82
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
13 Un Pas 1st 4s 47	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8 Un Pac 3½s 80	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107½
18 Unit Drug 5s 53	77	77	77
5 US Steel .875s 42	93¾	93½	93⅝
5 US Steel 1st 43	100	100	100
1 US Steel 1.95s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	102	102	102
4 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	100½	100½	100½
5 Vandalia 4s A 55	102	101⅝	102
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
53 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	109½	109½	109½
152 Wabash 1st 5s 39	23¾	23¼	23¾
4 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	78¼	76¼	78¼
92 Wabash 2d 5s 39	76½	76½	76½
30 Wabash 5s 80 D	33½	32⅜	33½
30 WabashOma 3½s 41	23	22⅜	23
56 Wabash 5s 76 B	26	24⅞	26
2 Wabash 5s 76 asd	23	22½	23
57 Wabash 4½s 78 C	23	23	23
3 Wabash 4s 54	22¼	21⅜	22⅛
4 WabashDet&Chi5s 41	62½	62¼	62½
2 Walworth 4s 55	82½	82½	82½
1 Warren Bros 4s 41	84	84	84
3 West Pen P 5s 63 E	87½	87½	87½
20 West Shore 4s 2361	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42½	41⅞	41½
7 Westn Md 3½s 77 A	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜
1 Westn Md 4s 52	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	90	90	90
1 Western Un 5s 51	24¾	24¾	24¾
8 Western Un 5s 60	87½	87½	87½
7 West Union 4½s 50	86	86	86
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	86	85⅝	85⅝
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
3 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102	101⅞	101⅞

Foreign Bonds

4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	75¼	75¼	75¼
14 Argentine 4½s 48	94½	94¼	94½
13 Argentine 4½s 71	84	83	84
7 Australia 4½s 56	72¼	72	72¼
19 Australia 5s 57	71¼	71¼	71¼
5 Australia 4½s 58	64	62	64
1 Bavaria 6½s 45	6¼	4¼	6¼
16 Belgium 7s 55	82	82	82
7 Belgium 6½s 49	86	85⅝	85⅜
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	20	20	20
1 Brisbane 5s 57	66	66	66
21 Buen A 4⅜s 77	61½	61½	61½
15 Canada 4s 60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
12 Canada 3½s 61	95	95	95
1 Canada 3s 67	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
4 Canada 2¼s 44	99	99	99
4 Chile MtBk 6⅜s61asd	14	14	14
1 ChileMtgBk6s61asd	14	14	14
1 Chile 7s 42	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Chile 7s 42 asd	15	15	15
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	15	15	15
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	16½	16½	16½
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	15	15	15
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept	16½	16½	16½
5 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Cuba 4½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Denmark 6s 42	56½	56½	56½
3 Ger Gov 5½s 65	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Ger Gov 7s 49	6½	6½	6½
3 GtCon ElPJap 7s 44	68	68	68
3 GtCon ElPJap 6½s 50	84	84	84
1 Greek 7s 64 pd	8½	8½	8½
1 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Hung Mun 7½s 45	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
6 Japan 5½s 65	44	43¾	44
6 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	5¾	5¾	5¾
50 Mex 10 4s asd 45	5¼	5¼	5¼
51 Norway 4½s 56	40¼	40¾	41¼
1 Nor Mun Bk 5s 70	40	40	40
9 Oriental Dev 6s 53	37½	37⅜	37½
9 Panama 5½s 94A st	67½	67½	67½
1 Parais 1st Ry 7s 42	95½	95½	95½
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Peru Mtg 7½s 66	10	10	10
1 Prussia 6½s 51	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
6 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Rima Steel 7s 55	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	63	63	63
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	35¼	35¼	35¼
3 Tokyo El L 5½s 53	21½	21½	21½
25 Urug adj 3¾s 4½s '79	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
1 Urug 4½s '78	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
	54½	54½	54½

Total today, 4,033,000; previous day, 5,172,800; week ago, closed; year ago, 8,297,000; two years ago, 6,836,275; Jan. 1 to date, 1,826,822,300; year ago, 1,401,792,400; two years ago, 1,827,460,400.

More Cottonseed Crushed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the 3-month period, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, totaled 1,196,068 tons, compared with 1,130,933 tons in the corresponding period a year ago, and cottonseed on hand at mills Oct. 31 totaled 1,343,500 tons, compared with 1,039,636 tons a year ago.

Canadian Newsprint Output Up

MONTREAL (CP)—Canadian newsprint production during October totaled 318,787 tons, an increase of 5.8 per cent over the same period last year and heaviest for any month since August, 1937, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	115.96	27.57	15.67
Net change	—.24	—.02	—.12
Previous close	116.20	27.59	15.79
1941 high	133.59	30.58	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	15.52

*Preliminary

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	9	10¼
American Hardware Co	23	24

Steel Output May Be Cut Voluntarily to Stretch Coal Supply

New Exchange Association Elects Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Association of Stock Exchange Firms has held its first annual meeting and 30 new governors were elected including 15 from New York and 15 partners of New York Stock Exchange firms, residing in other cities.

It is expected that James F. Burns, Jr., a partner in Harris, Upham & Co., will be elected president of the new board. President of the old association, J. Gould Remick, has indicated that he wished to relinquish the presidency with the completion of the reorganization. However, he will be identified actively with the development of the association's work.

The Board of Governors elected yesterday follows:

To serve for one year: Eugene Barry, Shields & Co., New York; Herbert F. Boynton, F. S. Moseley & Co., New York; William B. Haffner, Wilcox & Co., New York; Gardner D. Stout, Dominick & Dominick, New York; George H. Walker, Jr., G. H. Walker & Co., New York; William G. Lerchen, Watling, Lerchen & Co., Detroit; Frank E. Baker, Baker, Weeks & Harden, Philadelphia; John E. Parker, Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath, Washington; William J. Fleming, A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh; Harry W. Sack, Strassburger & Co., San Francisco.

To serve for two years: Sherman M. Bijur, H. Hentz & Co., New York; M. Livingston Delafield, Delafield & Delafield, New York; George R. Kantzler, J. E. Swan & Co., New York; Glenn G. Munn, Paine, Webber & Co., New York; J. Gould Remick, Evans, Stillman & Co., New York; George Storer Baldwin, Burr, Gannett & Co., Boston; J. C. Bradford, J. C. Bradford & Co., Nashville; William Wymond Cabell, Branch, Cabell & Co., Richmond; Arthur F. Lindley, Clement, Curtis & Co., Chicago; J. Gates Williams, Francis, Bro. & Co., St. Louis.

To serve for three years: James F. Burns Jr., Harris, Upham & Co., New York; Harold T. Johnson, James H. Oliphant & Co., New York; Thomas W. Phelps, F. I. du Pont & Co. and Chisholm & Chapman, New York; Jacob C. Stone, Asiel & Co., New York; Homer A. Vilas, Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, New York; D. J. Bogardus, Bogardus, Frost & Banning, Los Angeles; Springer H. Brooks, Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Minneapolis; Malon C. Courts, Courts & Co., Atlanta; Latham Murfey, Curtiss, House & Co., Cleveland; George E. Barnes, Wayne Hummer & Co., Chicago.

Loans to Business Rise $60,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks rose sharply last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in 101 leading cities, bank loans for these purposes increased $60,000,000 to a total of $6,633,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 12. The principal gains were $29,000,000 in New York, $9,000,000 in the Boston Federal Reserve District, and $6,000,000 in the Cleveland region.

In the 101 cities, total of these loans was $1,738,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Nylon Price Study Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has ordered an intensive study of nylon hosiery prices on grounds some manufacturers and jobbers had been charging "unwarranted" wholesale prices in recent weeks, ranging up to $16 and $18 a dozen pairs.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

TAX SAVING

We have prepared a very helpful booklet for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor on the Capital gain and loss provisions of the Federal Income Tax Act. Undoubtedly you have some holdings that could be changed over that would place you in a much better tax position.

Won't you write us for this Goodwill service?

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Members of New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

50 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Exchanges Close Thanksgiving Day

By the Associated Press

New York

All financial and commodity exchanges throughout the United States will be closed Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 20.

A few livestock reports will be issued but only in states where the holiday will be observed on Nov. 27.

European and Canadian markets will be open as usual.

Small Firms Neglected, Say Senate Critics

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Special Senate Committee investigating the national defense production program contended that the Army, the Navy and the OPM had not given adequate attention to the facilities of small business firms.

The Army and Navy, a report by the committee said, "failed to make proper preparations during peace time" for the present emergency and this failure constituted a "material factor in the confusion and delay that ensued when we decided to launch the defense program."

Procurement officers of the Army and Navy "followed the line of least resistance" by having large manufacturers construct new plants to handle defense orders instead of utilizing the facilities of small firms through more distribution of orders or by subcontracting, the report said, then added:

"This not only resulted in favoring large manufacturers over small manufacturers, but resulted in delaying the production of defense articles, for we were busy constructing machine tools and new plants instead of producing defense articles in the plants we already had."

The report, submitted to the Senate by Senator Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexica, said the OPM should be "censored" for failing to arrange for increased production of strategic materials, particularly aluminum and copper, and for not insisting upon utilization of all production facilities.

On a voice vote, the Senate approved a resolution by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney asking that the OPM give the Senate information regarding steps needed to ease hardships resulting from the priorities system.

The committee said the defense contract service of OPM believes "large manufacturers were deliberately refraining from subcontracting because they preferred to string out production of lucrative contracts for their own private purpose."

Saying that unless action was taken to relieve small firms unable to obtain materials great unemployment would result, the committee recommended that materials should be allocated to small firms "at least in hardship cases."

Montgomery Ward Income Up Sharply

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward and Company, retail merchandising and mail order firm, reported net income of $8,613,885 for the three months ended Oct. 31, against $6,580,322 in the like 1940 period. For the nine months ended Oct. 31 net profit was $15,930, 923 against $15,525,776.

"The general upward movement of prices," the company said, "suggests the advisability of anticipating a later price decline. The company has accordingly set out of its third quarter earnings a reserve of $2,000,000 for this purpose."

Earnings carried to surplus, after the $2,000,000 deduction, were $6,613,885, or $1.20 a common share for the three months and $13,930,923, or $2.47 for nine months. In the comparative 1940 periods earnings a common share were $1.19 and $2.77 respectively.

United Air Lines Profit Nearly Doubled in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United Air Lines Transport Corporation reported earnings in the third quarter this year were nearly double those of the corresponding three months of 1940. Consolidated net income of $1,242,588 after depreciation, provision taxes and other charges equaled 83 cents a share on the 1,500,451 shares of capital stock, and compared with the revised net of $627,722 or 42 cents a share earned in the third quarter of 1940.

Net profit of $728,868 previously reported for the September quarter of last year, the report pointed out, was decreased $101,146, representing additional mail revenue accrued during that quarter. Net profit for the June quarter totaled $451,956, or 30 cents a share.

Strike Seen Cutting Steel Output Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—Operating rates of the nation's steel mills may begin to show curtailment almost immediately as a result of the captive coal mines strike, steel quarters here reported.

The move is expected as a result of "conservation measures" designed to stretch available supplies of coal and its steel-making equivalent, coke, in the face of a curtailed supply, it was pointed out and not for immediate lack of fuel on hand.

U. S. Steel Outlook

Trade quarters were not able to say immediately how long present stock piles of coal and coke would last, pointing out the effect would vary from company to company.

United States Steel Corp., the country's largest steel maker, was reported unofficially to have two to three weeks supply of the vital fuel in its Pittsburgh and Chicago producing areas and "somewhat more than that" at the Birmingham, Ala., plants of its subsidiary, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

An over-all estimate for others in the industry set their stock piles at about a month's supply at present rates of consumption.

Steel men pointed out U. S. Steel might feel the pinch more quickly than some of the smaller concerns because it depends to a considerable extent on the output of "beehive" coke ovens, of which the corporation operates about 65 per cent of the industry's total.

Supply Sub-normal

"Beehive" ovens, it was pointed out, are usually located at or near the coal mines and so have little or no storage capacity for laying up reserve supplies, being fed normally from the day-to-day output of the pits.

The more modern by-products coke ovens, which supply much of the country's coke output, generally are located at the mills and have storage facilities for accumulating coal.

But the supply of coal and coke on hand, it was said by steel men, is sub-normal, both because the country's mills have been operating at or near capacity for months and because inventory was depleted by a short previous stoppage in the company-owned coal mines in September.

Farmers Take Steps To Collaborate With U.S. Organized Labor

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Steps toward collaboration with labor have been taken at the national convention of the National Farmers Union.

After the board of directors was informed that the organization had been allocated $30,000 "to make real the collaboration between farmers and labor," President James G. Patton announced that the Farmers Union and the C. I. O. would exchange messages, broadcast over a national hookup (CBS) Tuesday night at 10:15 p. m., E.S.T.

Mr. Patton will speak from here and James Carey, secretary of the C. I. O., will speak from the national convention of his organization in Detroit.

The bequest to the union was announced by Gardner Jackson, special assistant to the Undersecretary of Agriculture. It is being allocated by the Marshall Foundation, under the will of the late Robert Marshall, former chief of the U. S. Forest Service's Recreation Division.

Mr. Jackson said it was the first time in history that any farm organization had so attempted to collaborate with labor. About $10,000 of the sum will be used to open a Washington office to help guide legislation.

Railroad Revenue Increases 25 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads estimated that railroad revenue in October was up 25.1 per cent over October a year ago, on the basis of preliminary reports from 87 class 1 carriers representing 81.5 per cent of total operating revenues. The October revenue figure was 6.8 per cent higher than the October, 1930, revenues.

October freight revenue of the 87 carriers was 26.8 per cent over October, 1940, and 13.3 per cent over October, 1930.

Price Maximums Issued For Furniture Fabrics

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson said that voluntary agreements stabilizing prices of furniture upholstery fabrics had been superseded by a price schedule providing that maximums for any present pattern shall be 5 per cent more than the quoted price on September 10.

This schedule will be followed shortly by establishment of ceilings at present levels on the prices of wood furniture, Mr. Henderson said.

Prices of furniture upholstery fabrics showed an average increase of 24 per cent during the first 10½ months of 1941.

L. C. Smith Earnings Jump

NEW YORK (AP)—L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc., reported for three months ended Sept. 30 net income of $418,573 after charges and taxes, equal to $1.44 a common share. This compared with $101,175, or 29 cents a share, in the comparable period of 1940.

New Sugar Bill Would Help Domestic Beet, Cane Growers

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The annual sugar classic is on again in Washington. The battle which recurs each year over extension of the sugar quota is again under way, rather later this year than usual but in the usual style—centered around a bill which would not simply continue the existing system, but carve out a few changes here and there to the benefit of the domestic growers of beet and cane sugar.

The O'Mahoney-Fulmer bill, introduced last week on both sides of the Capitol, would increase the quota of the beet sugar growers by around 65,000 tons, and of the cane growers, who are now grinding their 1941 crop, by about 17,000 tons.

In the last analysis, figured through a host of technicalities and complexities, the increase would be paid for by a reduction in the quota of the Cuban and of the South American "full-duty" countries.

And as an apparent come-on to the politically powerful domestic cane sugar refiners, largely located on the Atlantic seaboard, the bill would give them too a concession—not at the expense of the beet people but of the Cuban refiners—by reducing the permissible imports of Cuban refined, by 75,000 tons, which would mean that much more to come in raw and have to be refined here.

New Development

Meantime, however, a development of considerable greater moment to the whole sugar industry is under way in Washington. Negotiations are going on under which the United States Government will probably purchase the entire Cuban sugar crop, on behalf of both the American and the British Governments. This will be the first such sugar operation since World War I, when the so-called Sugar Equalization Board under Mr. Hoover's Food Administration purchased an entire year's Cuban crop and resold it to the American sugar trade, pocketing as official profit the difference between the old crop and the new crop which the Cubans or the trade would otherwise have reaped.

And because the Cuban crop to be purchased this time will probably be somewhat larger than in 1918, this will be perhaps the largest deal of its kind on record. This is not an entirely safe statement to make, however, in view of the current trend toward huge Government purchasing programs both by the United States and Great Britain in such commodities as wool, rubber, copper, tin, cocoa, etc.

Background of the purchase is, of course, the war and its impact upon the world sugar market. As happened in World War I, Cuba is emerging as the world's sugar bowl. Beet sugar sources in Europe are knocked out, shipping difficulties jeopardize Far Eastern sugar, and so the world's two leading sugar consumers, the United States and Great Britain have turned to Cuba.

British Buying Boosts Price

With improved shipping conditions, Britain recently raised her sugar ration 50 per cent, and last Spring she began buying Cuban sugars. The "Number Four Contract" on the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, as a result, rose rapidly till it had more than doubled in price and reached a parity with the protected domestic price of raw sugar delivered within the American quota system.

If the United States and Great Britain were to compete for Cuban sugar, the result could be a terrific price windfall for Cuba. She has been selling about two thirds of her crop in this country at between 2 and 3 cents, and the rest in the "world market" for about a cent, reaping a gross of about $135,000,000 at considerably below capacity production. For 1942, however, the Cuban crop is expected to jump from round 2,800,000 tons to round 4,000,000. And 4,000,000 tons basis the present OPA ceiling (i. e., 3.50 cents less duty and freight) or around 2.40 cents a pound would gross Cuba over $190,000,000. For this reason it is expected here that a somewhat lower price, perhaps around 2¼ cents, will be agreed upon with the Cubans. In bargaining the U. S. Government has weapons not available to the British—i. e. the power to refuse the pending cut in the Cuban duty into the United States from 90 cents to 75 cents a hundred pounds, and the power to let loose the beet sugar people's political power to increase their quota at Cuba's expense.

U. S. Needs Molasses

One reason for the great need for sugar is the government's need for supplies of high-test molasses for making smokeless powder. When, as, and if the deal is made, the problem will then remain with Washington as to how to divide up the sugar it gets, between (a) Britain, (b) American consumers, and (c) smokeless powder requirements.

An additional result might be the virtual extinction of trading in the Number Four contract in New York. Number Four is "world sugar," at Cuban ports, but such a deal would take heart out of the world sugar market. The Number Three contract (Cuban quota sugar at New York) is already practically out of work due to the OPA's 3.50-cent ceiling on duty-paid raws.

The world situation which brings this deal also bids fair to make the success or fate of the pending O'Mahoney-Fulmer bill largely academic. Prime mover in the situation is the turn toward Cuba for sugar. But the O'Mahoney-Fulmer bill cuts the Cuban quota for the benefit of domestic growers, and in case the Philippines are unable to fill their quota, it gives first honeys on such unfilled quota to the "full-duty countries," second to the domestic beet and cane people, and third and last to Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.

But the joker in the situation is that in the end the left-over quota is likely to be inherited by Cuba anyway, though the bill gives it about the same position in the disposal of unfilled quotas as a redheaded step-child in a will.

For the Philippines are almost certain to be unable to fill their quota, by a wide margin. They came surprisingly close to it this year, within 100,000 tons, but they may not reach it next year by 500,000 tons, due to shipping shortages, and would fall even further short in case of trouble with Japan in the Far East.

Labor Supply Limited

The "full duty" countries, however, have little residual excess capacity. Hawaii is running at or nearly at capacity. Puerto Rico probably cannot expand present output more than about 200,000 tons. Her sugar lands are limited.

The domestic cane people are nearly at capacity. Their supply of labor is too limited for much expansion. Mill expansion would involve priority troubles.

And the domestic beet people cannot expand much. For one thing, farm wages are going up rapidly, and probably no kind of farming except dairying involves such a large percentage of labor cost as sugar beets. Second, there is a shift from beet-growing to other crops whenever prices for other crops, like wheat or potatoes, go up as they have in the last year.

So in the last analysis Cuba would probably get the unfilled quotas anyway. Alone of all major sugar suppliers to the United States that island has ample excess capacity in labor, machinery, and land. Cuba has been operating below capacity for years: her sugar making machinery has been largely renovated or modernized in recent years. Labor is ample. After expanding from a crop of 2,800,000 tons this year to 4,000,000 tons next year Cuba might in a pinch expand another million tons or more in 1943. Its productive capacity is the outstanding protection of the American sugar consumer in the present emergency against a sugar shortage.

Though largely academic, the O'Mahoney-Fulmer bill does not seem to have the best of legislative chances. If the cane refiners get behind it because of the sop in the form of a 75,000-ton cut in offshore refined sugar imports, they will obviously open themselves to another of those charges of an "unholy alliance" with the beet people. Though the Hawaiians are at capacity, they may dislike the provision giving almost first call on unused Philippine quotas to the domestic people. Interior Department will probably back them up in this, while the State Department will act like the way the bill treats Latin American sugar sources.

Benefit Payments

One item in the bill, however, appears likely to be retained—the increase in the benefit payments to beet growers. In order both to stimulate beet production and to give the beet people the same break as has been obtained by other farm groups in recent months, there are two alternatives. One is to raise the present 3.50-cent ceiling on raw sugar, as the beet people recently tried without success to get Mr. Henderson to do. This, incidentally, is the only ceiling on a food product in this country. The other is to increase the benefits to the beet growers. The latter is, naturally, much less expensive than the former.

Incidentally, in case the deal with Cuba goes through and the government buys the crop—probably through another RFC subsidiary like the Defense Rubber Corporation or the Defense Metals Corporation — the government naturally will have to allocate not only as between the United States and Great Britain, but as between refiners in the United States. With supplies allocated, the refiners would no longer be in competition. So they could raise their margins. So the government would probably either fix the price of refined sugar as well as raw, or fix the margins as it has done in the textile industry. And having gone that far it might go on and fix retailers' selling prices, though it has not yet taken such a step in textiles.

By and large it does not look as though there will be either shortage or price-increase to affect the American housewife's sugar bowl for a long time to come. Principal reason is the availability of excess producing capacity in Cuba. Second reason is that the government appears more likely, if it wants to stimulate domestic beet sugar production, to raise the benefit payments than to raise the price—for political as well as financial reasons.

Initial Operations Begun In New Thompson Plant

CLEVELAND (AP)—Initial production operations have started in the new $13,000,000 aircraft parts plant of Thompson Products, Inc., in suburban Euclid, President Frederick C. Crawford said.

Less than seven months after ground was broken for the 15-acre Government-financed plant, workers are reporting to prepare steel stock for preliminary processes in the manufacture of valves and other airplane engine parts.

Farm Benefits Total in 1941 $462,174,927

WASHINGTON (AP)—Total payments made for participation in the 1940 agricultural conservation program were estimated by the Agriculture Department at $462,174,927.

Of that amount, an estimated $448,755,498 represented payments to farmers, the remaining $13,419,429 being national and local administrative expenses, the department said.

These payments were in addition to $210,003,151 of parity payments previously reported for the same crop period that ended last June 30.

Included in the $448,755,498, the report said, were county association expenses, conservation materials and services advanced to co-operating farmers, and approximately $2,114,574 remaining to be certified for payment on June 30, 1941.

The grand total of $462,174,927 represented $25,121,811 advanced from funds available for the 1939 agricultural conservation program and $436,053,116 in expenditures and obligations from funds available primarily for the 1940 program.

The $26,121,811, it was explained, was used to finance the conservation materials and services program and to pay county expenses under the 1940 program prior to June 30, 1940.

Obligations in addition to the $436,053,166 were listed as $43,935,962 to finance advances of conservation materials and services under the 1941 program, 1941 crop insurance premium advances and county association expenses under the 1941 conservation program; $3,000,000 for the operation of regional research laboratories, and $174,900 used in connection with freight rate adjustment proceedings.

Estimated administrative expenses were itemized in this manner: Field, including state office expense, $8,113,714; Washington, $3,085,276; other offices of the Agriculture Department, $1,451,747; transfers to general accounting office, Treasury Department and other co-operating agencies in Washington and the field, $768,690.

These expenses, the report explained, did not include those incurred in carrying out the 1940 sugar program or the 1940 parity payments program.

Maritime Commission Allots 6 Ships Now On Ways to Defense

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission has allocated to American steamship operators six emergency cargo ships now under construction for use "in the interest of national defense."

The vessels are among 312 "liberty ships" now under construction. The six allocated, the commission said, are expected to go into service at the end of the year. Pacific shipyards will deliver five of the ships.

The Patrick Henry, built at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Yard, Baltimore; the Thomas Paine, built by the California Shipbuilding Corporation, Los Angeles, and the John Barry, built by the Oregon Shipbuilding Company, Portland, will be chartered to the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Inc., New Orleans.

The Isthmian Steam Ship Company, New York City, will charter the Benjamin Franklin, to be delivered by the California Shipbuilding Company, and the William Clarke, to be delivered by the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation.

The Robert Gray will be delivered by the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation for charter by the Waterman Steamship Agency, Ltd., New York City.

Credit Regulations Cut Consumer Debts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated that installment credit regulations slashed $10,000,000 from consumer debts to small loan companies during September and October, the first two months of the new rules.

The regulations require that such loans be paid back in not more than 18 months.

The department said the total of these loans outstanding on Nov. 1 was $526,000,000.

Automobile Association To Move to Washington

DETROIT (AP)—Headquarters of the National Automobile Dealers Association will be moved from Detroit to Washington December 1, the association's executive committee announced.

The change is being made, it was explained, because of the need for a larger personnel in closer contact with matters of automobile dealer interest in the nation's capital.

The NADA headquarters were moved here from St. Louis about three years ago.

West Point Mfg. Gains

WEST POINT, Ga. (AP) — The West Point Manufacturing Company recorded the most successful year in its history, for the fiscal year ended August 30, 1941, George H. Lanier, President, informed the 61st annual meeting of the stockholders at Langdale. Net sales during the year were $33,010,148, an increase of about 47 per cent over those of the previous year. The net profit for the year was $3,398,525.

Stocks of Crude Rubber Decline

NEW YORK (AP) — Domestic stocks of crude rubber, including U. S. Government reserves, declined slightly during October to a total of 454,711 long tons at the end of the month, the Rubber Manufacturers Association announced.

These holdings compared with 473,684 tons at the end of September and 253,353 at the close of October, 1940.

Gross imports for October amounted to 72,222 tons against 83,151 the previous month and 74,716 in October last year.

Crude rubber stocks afloat for the United States ports at the end of October were 172,633 tons.

The Association reported that domestic rubber manufacturers consumed 60,418 tons of the crude product in October against 53,655 in September and 59,644 in October, 1940.

New York Brokerage Firm To Liquidate on Nov. 30

NEW YORK (AP)—The Wall Street brokerage firm of James B. Colgate & Co., which had its beginnings in 1852, announced its business would be terminated at the end of November. The firm has a membership in the New York Stock Exchange.

Howard E. Andrews and James C. Bell, partners in the liquidating concern, will become associated with the stock exchange firm of Gude, Winmill & Co.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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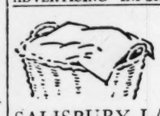

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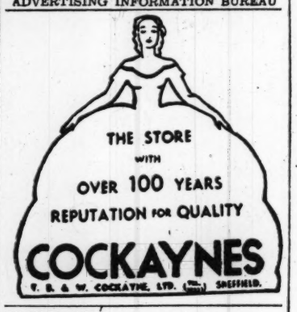

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Across

1 Caper; 5 Islet; 9 Silence; 11 Don; 13 Vase; 14 The; 15 Armed; 17 Andes; 19 Raisin; 21 Toes; 22 Once; 24 Nettle; 27 Agent; 28 Miser; 29 Sea; 31 Toad; 32 Urn; 33 Densest; 34 Stars; 35 Tsars.

Down

1 Cedar; 2 Pin; 3 Elves; 4 Read; 5 Insane; 6 Scent; 7 Let; 8 Trees; 10 Wheeler; 12 Oranges; 16 Mice; 18 Dots; 20 Intone; 22 Oasis; 23 Enter; 25 Tides; 26 Ernes; 28 Mast; 30 Ada; 32 U. S. A.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW *(Continued)*

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President Appeals for C. I. O. Co-operation

Continued from Page 1

duty of workers in the crisis is "to produce—produce—produce." He said that the sentiments embodied in the anti-Hitler resolution should supersede all other consideration. He quoted British coal miners as declaring that American workers were "letting them down," and that the one vital need of the democracies today was coal.

Parts of the convention cheered the speaker's remarks as he came closer and closer to a direct attack on Mr. Lewis by name.

As he finished about half the delegates rose and applauded.

Sherman H. Dalrymple of the Rubber Workers followed with a declaration that, if necessary, "we should give up some of our rights to defeat Hitler." An effort for an antistrike resolution will be sought later in the week, it is understood.

Indorses Conciliation

Speaking for the Textile Workers, Sander Genis, Vice-President, repudiated the idea of giving up labor's rights, but said the machinery of democratic conciliation should be used to the utmost in the emergency.

As Mr. Genis said that the United Mine Workers should use the "rain check sparingly," given to them in the convention's indorsement Monday, Van A. Bittner of the United Mine Workers, acting as Chairman, interrupted. He warned the speaker not to raise the subject that had already been settled. His reference was to the carefully worded resolution in which the convention indorsed the miners' opposition to the Mediation Board.

Michael Quill, of the left-wing Transport Workers Union, brought involuntary laughter when he said it did not matter when a union shifted its party line. the convention well knows that the Transport Workers grew enthusiastic for war when Russia was attacked.

Still not mentioning Mr. Lewis by name, Mr. Quill said the first German union leader shot by Hitler was the head of the coal miners. Again he referred to the heroic resistance of the coal miners in Spain. Frequently speakers who obviously had Mr. Lewis in mind used Mr. Lindbergh as their whipping-boy.

Joseph Curran, President of the Maritime Workers, said his men, the seamen, were first in the danger zone and that they were willing to risk their own lives for democracy and demanded production by workers at home.

Defense of Lewis

William Dalrymple, Regional Director of C. I. O. and member of the United Mine Workers, in an impassioned counterattack, defended Mr. Lewis and the coal workers. The coal miners should not concede their just rights, he argued, at a time when democratic fundamentals were at stake. He blamed the coal stoppage on Eugene A. Grace and other steel executives. The steel masters had the closed shop "for themselves" for years, he said.

"There isn't a greater or a better American in the Nation today than John L. Lewis," he cried in conclusion, amidst miners' cheers.

Walter Reuther, prominent figure in the big new United Auto Workers, declared the C. I. O. has two fights, one against "appeasers" at home and the other against the Nazis abroad. He said the two fights were connected.

Among "appeasers" he listed businessmen making excessive profits. Auto manufacturers, he said, had placed auto production above national defense.

"Can Hitler with his slave workers in Europe outproduce free labor at the assembly line?" No, exclaimed Mr. Reuther. "Not if 5,000,000 members give a wholehearted support to this resolution. It is labor morale that will lick Hitler," he continued. "We are going to produce and give production and more production until this thing called Hitlerism is wiped from the face of the earth."

Steel Workers' Pledge

David MacDonald, Secretary-Treasurer of the Steel Workers, pledged his union to the resolution.

The unexpected message from President Roosevelt was then read to the convention just before it adjourned to continue its discussion in the afternoon.

Delegates still are feeling their way in the confused position in which the coal strike has placed them. They have tried to eat their cake and have it too; to support the coal strike threatening national defense and at the same time to support national defense to the limit. The inconsistency of this position is manifest everywhere and nearly everywhere admitted.

Mr. Lewis so far has won one big point and lost another just as big. He has unanimous support for his coal strike, at least so far as its objectives go.

On the other hand, he is in a hopeless minority in his anti-Roosevelt, pro-isolationist stand. This fight he has definitely lost, by every indication here.

'Explosion' Expected

In some quarters it has been believed that this delicate counterpoise of forces would be left in equilibrium till the end of the convention; that nobody would challenge the Lewis strike position and that Lewis forces would keep off the foreign affairs situation. However, that belief has ended.

The convention, in fact, is waiting for the explosion that seems bound to come. The convention has that air of strained, uneasy restlessness which characterized the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1940. Then as now, the big actor in the drama was not present. In that instance it was Franklin D. Roosevelt, now it is Mr. Lewis. Then as now the convention was largely run by remote control. But whereas Mr. Roosevelt finally got what he wanted at Chicago, there are evidences that Mr. Lewis will not get what he wants at Detroit.

In the first place, the Lewis forces have run up against a stone wall in their isolationist stand. Monday the convention rose and cheered tumultuously when Mr. Murray announced his wholeheart support "of President Roosevelt in this national emergency." The only persons sitting were the United Mine Workers delegates, the construction workers representatives controlled by A. D. Lewis, brother of the mine chief, and the so-called "District 50" of the U. M. W. which has jurisdiction over allied coal products, of which Miss Kathryn Lewis, John L. Lewis' daughter, is Secretary-Treasurer. Thomas Kennedy, Secretary of the U. M. W. and next to Mr. Lewis in authority in that union, significantly rose to support Mr. Murray's words. In such tests as these the sentiment of the convention is measured.

Mild Applause for Lewis

Secondly, the mention of Mr. Lewis has brought only mild applause. Delegates have given only perfunctory approval to the man for whom they raised the roof last year.

Finally, it is learned here that if the coal strike is not settled by Thursday a head-on attack on the Lewis control may be expected from the floor, probably precipitated by the left-wing leadership which is fuming over the present impasse. Manifestations of restlessness already have appeared both in the convention chambers and in the corridors, where most of the real sentiment is being crystallized.

It still is possible for anything to happen at this convention including its explosion into small pieces. But the big, young, middle-of-the-road groups are emerging with a new prominence, like the United Automobile Workers. This union now claims a paid-up membership of over 600,000. It may be larger than the United Mine Workers itself, though it lacks the miners' 50 years of union discipline and its wealth. These central groups hold the balance between the factions which have ulterior loyalties—the miners to Mr. Lewis, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to Sidney Hillman, their former President who now is Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, and the left wing to Moscow. The central groups give their first loyalty to the C. I. O. itself, represented particularly by Mr. Murray.

Roosevelt Warns Labor Of Defense Strike Ban

Continued from Page 1

agreement should split the panel, composed of labor, public and employer representatives, the panel would be reconstituted with only public members who would hand down final recommendations to the board.

Preparatory to both legislative action and direct intervention in the coal stoppage, the President spent nearly an hour and a half this morning in consultation with the Congressional leaders to whom he outlined in detail the Government's steps unless a voluntary resumption of work, which cannot now be foreseen, is quickly forthcoming.

Meanwhile throughout the strike-affected captive coal mine area came reports of disorders. At Gary, W. Va., two men were shot and wounded. At Birmingham, Ala., about 200 home guardsmen arrived as the possibility of a strike at the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's Fairfield plant threatened to throw additional workers idle. At Pittsburgh strikers and non-strikers swung fists in a scuffle at the entrance to a U. S. Steel mine in Fayette County. Sympathy strikes were reported spreading from the captive coal mines to other mines.

With very little that tangibly alters the situation, the latest developments are these:

Following the longer conference at the White House, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas announced with what was interpreted to be a considerable understatement that "I don't think it will be a very long time" before Congress begins consideration of new legislation to outlaw defense strikes.

Present at the conference with Mr. Roosevelt, besides Mr. Rayburn, were Vice-President Wallace, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, and Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader, was absent from the city.

Mr. Rayburn told waiting correspondents that the conversation had been general and he declined to disclose the details of the legislation which is most likely to have Administration backing.

Senator Connally, however, emphasized that the President went over at length with the Legislative chiefs the imminent developments in the coal strike called by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, and now in its second day—a strike which Mr. Roosevelt has said it was his "indisputable obligation" to prevent because of its crippling effect upon defense production.

Senator Connally, who has a new labor bill pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee on which hearings are scheduled to start Friday, said that the coal strike was discussed "fully and thoroughly" with the President. He also mentioned that Mr. Roosevelt gave the Congressmen an up-to-date fill-in on foreign developments with particular reference to his conversations with the Japanese envoy.

The report persists in Washington that before he takes the final and unretreatable step of using the military power of the Government to take over the mines, President Roosevelt will make a direct, personal appeal to the miners—over the head of Mr. Lewis' own leadership—to persuade them to go back to work.

It is understood that in such an appeal the President would call upon the United Mine Workers' Union to see that the strikers did not resort to force to prevent miners who wished to work from resuming their posts and thus to place the responsibility for the possible use of Federal troops directly upon the union.

John L. Lewis met again today with the 200-man National Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers Union and after an hour recessed the session until 10 a. m. Saturday. Mr. Lewis had no comment at the conclusion of the meeting.

After his meeting with his Congressional advisers, President Roosevelt began almost immediately a conference with railroad executives, labor leaders, and Federal officials in an attempt to stave off the general railroad strike now set to begin Dec. 5. The meeting was set for noon.

Call for New Arms Fund

Continued from Page 1

the total net investment in defense to $67,577,000,000, according to authoritative figures released by the Budget Bureau.

Still further increases in the defense program are in sight and the definite objective is to bring American production to such a point that the forces opposing Hitlerism will be equipped to begin offensive action in another year.

At the same time the President is requesting authority to transfer to other nations under the Lend-Lease Act any of the military equipment ordered for the American Army since the defense aid bill was passed last March. The purpose of this request is to create a vast pool of arms which can be used with complete flexibility to combat the Axis at whatever point is strategically most effective.

Investment of $67,577,000,000

The Budget Bureau's total defense figure of $67,577,000,000 embraces appropriations, contractural obligations and pending requests and is arrived at as follows:

Appropriated to date	$48,621,000,000
Contractual authority to date	7,757,000,000
Total	$56,378,000,000
Pending recommendations before Congress	7,697,000,000
Total	$64,075,000,000
Less cash appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations	4,911,000,000
Total	$59,164,000,000
Add Navy's estimates for cost of two-ocean Navy	8,413,000,000
Total defense commitment	$67,577,000,000

Army and Navy Allocations

The latest Army estimates include $269,000,000 for mobilization, operation and maintenance of the Philippines. A large part of the money will pay for bringing the Philippine Commonwealth Army into the American forces and expanding its strength.

Of $380,050,000 sought by the Navy, $120,000,000 will be spent for "defense installations on merchant vessels," to pay for the arming of ships under the modified Neutrality Act.

The largest single item is $3,719,883,246 for Army ordnance. The Army Air Corps would be allowed an additional $779,064,000 and the signal corps $256,709,000. A total of $388,000,000 is asked to expedite production of equipment and supplies, largely new plants to produce the additional arms, it is believed.

Other items are $437,820,000 for military post construction, $307,282,000 for Army transportation, $314,000,000 for pay and $104,300,000 for subsistence of troops, $10,000,000 for travel, and $25,168,000 for the Army Medical Department.

In a separate request to Congress the President asked for an additional $15,000,000 for defense housing. The money includes funds for 3,000 trailers, 4,400 dormitory units, and 3,550 portable houses.

Plant Expansions

Two hundred and forty-eight projects for defense industrial plant expansions were approved by Government agencies during September. The estimated cost totals $535,000,000, the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Office of Production Management, reported today.

Of this amount, $483,000,000 were public funds committed for 53 projects—52 United States Government financed and one financed by a foreign government. Private financing, as measured by certificates of necessity approved, covered 195 projects amounting to approximately $52,000,000.

This brings to 3,004 the total number of defense industrial projects approved from June, 1940, to the end of September, 1941. Their total estimated cost is $5,260,463,000. Commitments of public funds on 628 projects—568 United States Government commitments and 60 foreign government commitments—amounted to $4,266,707,000, or 81 per cent of the total estimated cost. The estimated cost of 2,376 privately financed projects is $993,756,000.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

He Wasn't Fired

(Wally Boren in This Week Magazine)

Horseneck Sholtz, my friend that calls himself a stump-jumper because he works for the phone company an' climbs poles, nearly got himself fired for kindness.

Now Horseneck ain't much to feast your eyes on. An' you'd never expect the big hulk to get caught nursin' tender thoughts.

Well, it seems like the phone company told Horseneck to trim the branches of some trees over on Gardner Street where they was rubbin' on the wires. A few days later it rained, and the water in the branches shortcircuited the wires or something, an' caused trouble. Horseneck's boss drove past the trees an' saw that the limbs hadn't been touched.

He was fit to be tied. He called Horseneck in an' let him have the whole works, I guess. Anyway, when Horseneck come in here he had practically no appetite. He usually has four eggs on a hamburger steak. This time he cut it down to three. So I ask him what's the matter.

"Wally, I guess I ought to be fired. I deliberately violated my orders!" he says.

"What made you do that?" I asks him.

"Well, when I got over there on Gardner Street, I found them trees just full of birds' nests. I bet there was twenty of 'em in the two trees that caused the trouble. The little birds was already hatched an' learnin' to fly. So I give 'em just a few days to get out of the nests. If I disturbed them before that I was afraid the old birds would abandon 'em or somethin'."

"Why on earth didn't you tell the boss in the first place?" I ask Horseneck.

"Shucks," he says, "I'd rather get fired than laughed at for bein' a sissy!"

Maybe I forgot to tell you that back in 1918 this same Mister Sholtz was a machine gunner with the Marines over in France.

Where Would You Find—

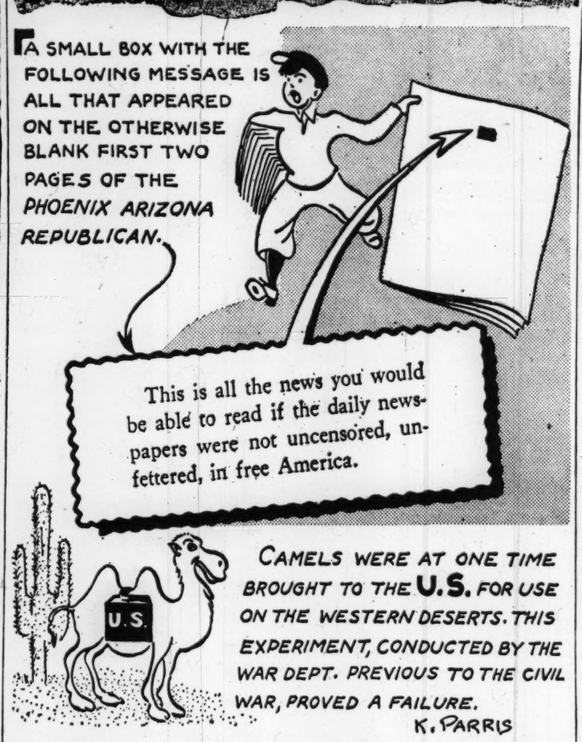
1. The island of Juan Fernandez?
2. Eurasia?
3. A maqui?
4. The state whose motto is "The Crossroads of America"?
5. The Temple of Zeus?
6. The Gulf of Mezen?
7. Fort Ontario?
8. The two nations which recently signed their first mutual trade treaty since 1853?
9. Mount Asuma?
10. Donets Basin?

(Answers appear on this page)

Hog Bristles

About 90 per cent of America's paint brushes ordinarily come from black Chinese hog bristles, but Orient shipments are dwindling.

FACTS & FIGURES


A SMALL BOX WITH THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE IS ALL THAT APPEARED ON THE OTHERWISE BLANK FIRST TWO PAGES OF THE PHOENIX ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.
This is all the news you would be able to read if the daily newspapers were not uncensored, unfettered, in free America.
U.S.
CAMELS WERE AT ONE TIME BROUGHT TO THE U.S. FOR USE ON THE WESTERN DESERTS. THIS EXPERIMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE WAR DEPT. PREVIOUS TO THE CIVIL WAR, PROVED A FAILURE.
K. PARRIS

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Reconsider, Rescind, and Amend

A question has come to us concerning the motions to reconsider. to rescind, and to amend. The question is too long to quote but we will try to show the principle underlying the problem and leave the solution to the members who are in possession of all the facts.

The motion described is neither a motion to reconsider nor a motion to rescind. It is a motion to amend the bylaws and therefore a main motion with all that it implies.

A motion to reconsider can be made only on the day on which the vote is taken. It can be made only by a member who has voted on the prevailing side. It requires only a majority vote to carry it. So the time for reconsideration had passed.

The motion to rescind can be made at any time by any member. It requires a two-thirds vote to adopt unless notice of the motion has been given. In this case, the motion was lost—no action was taken, so there was nothing to rescind.

A motion to amend the bylaws is a motion to change or perfect something of permanent nature, something that has already been adopted and is, therefore, not pending at the time. Being a separate proposition it is a main motion. Like any other motion it can be introduced only when no other business is pending.

An amendment to the bylaws cannot be said to be illegal unless the amendment conflicts with a law of the society previously adopted or a law of the state. Whether any of these reasons exist will have to be decided by the organization.

There is no rule in general parliamentary law limiting the number of times a measure may be brought before a society. If such a rule is desired it must be adopted by the local society.

When considering rules of conduct it is necessary to remember that rules are meant to help, never to hinder the transaction of business.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

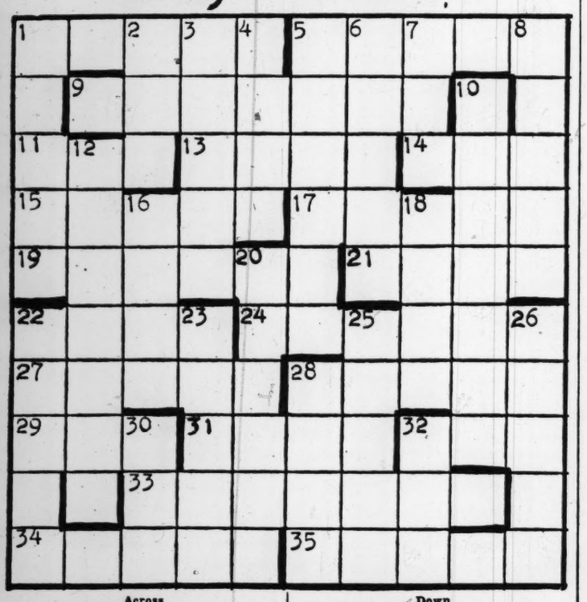
Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Talked of for the all-American is a Minnesota halfback by the name of Smith. And yet some say this is no longer a democracy.

Chicago Daily News: Prices of farm horses rise, as gas restrictions tighten. Who knows but in time the old gray mare will be what she used to be.

Detroit News: We live too close to our leaders to know what place they will assume in history. In the emergency of 1991, perhaps, some puzzled publicist will ask, "What would Franklin D. Roosevelt do if he were here?

Daily Crossword



Across

1 Sauce made from pickled flower buds.
5 Smaller than an island.
9 This is said to be golden.
11 Russian river, or Spanish gentleman.
13 Receptacle for cut flowers.
14 Article of speech.
15 Such men are dangerous.
17 South American home of the condor.
19 Dried ripe grape.
21 The little pigs that went to market.
22 Opening word of most fairy tales.
24 Won't sting you if grasped firmly.
27 He acts for another.
28 Commonly known as a stingy person.
29 Covers three-quarters of the earth's surface.
31 Frog's bigger brother.
32 Receptacle for ashes.
33 The Negro population is —— in the South.
34 Rude if prolonged.
35 They formerly ruled Russia.

Down

1 Wood used in making pencils.
2 Picked up by the superstitious.
3 Sprightly fairyland creatures.
4 We were taught to at school.
5 "The —— root that takes the reason prisoner." (Macbeth.)
6 Greyhounds hunt by sight; most other dogs by ——.
7 Term used during tennis service.
8 Lock of hair.
10 Horse nearest the carriage wheels.
12 Fruit: they have more than four quarters.
16 Animals carried on board submarines to detect the presence of foul air.
18 Shorter word for dowries.
20 Chant.
22 Welcome sight in a desert.
23 A stage direction.
25 The moon influences these.
26 Largest species of sea-birds.
28 There may be a crow's nest on this.
30 Part of Nevada.
32 Country to which Europe owes so much.

(Copyright by Jack Barrett)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear.—Isa. 65:24.

Did You Ever Wonder

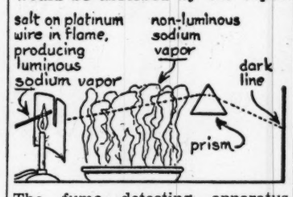
How a Fume Detector Gun Can See the Invisible Shadow of Invisible Gas?

An industrial problem involved a need for detecting the presence of mercury fumes. The problem was made the more difficult by the fact that the fumes are invisible, so far as the human eye is concerned. An apparatus, however, has recently been developed which will do the detecting very neatly.

Mercury fumes, although invisible, still fall under the law in physics that any vapor will absorb the same color of light that it emits or gives off.

An interesting experiment demonstrates this point. The light from sodium, heated to where it becomes luminous, on passing through a slit and a prism, shows a bright yellow line on a screen. But allowing sodium vapor not hot enough to be luminous to come between the slit and the prism will turn the bright yellow line to a dark line. The yellow light waves were absorbed by the vapor.

The light emitted by mercury is blue and ultraviolet, so those colors would be absorbed by the vapor.



The fume detecting apparatus employs a special lamp which produces blue and ultraviolet light. If mercury fumes are present in the air through which this light shines, they will absorb and cast a shadow.

This shadow in itself, however, does not provide a complete solution to the problem, **for the shadow, too, is invisible to the human eye!** This last hurdle is overcome by employing a very sensitive photo-electric tube.

The light is directed upon the tube and the fume detecting device not only indicates the presence or absence of mercury vapor but also measures the actual amount of mercury. This is possible because the amount of mercury varies in direct proportion to the depth of the shadow cast. So sensitive is the apparatus that it can detect and register the presence of the noxious fumes when there is as little as one part of mercury vapor to one billion parts of air.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"This is Alaska for you! I order the men to dig trenches and they stake out mining claims!"

In Case You Didn't Know—

Bolivia is called the Switzerland of South America, because of its mountain cities and landlocked position.

Oils that yield flower scent are usually on the upper surface of petals or sepals, in the epidermal cells.

As far back as 1934, says one economist, Germany began shifting food habits, gradually decreasing consumption of bread, meats, fats, milk, and fruit and increasing other food such as potatoes, with a view to meeting wartime food problems.

Daily Anecdote

To the Point

During the administration of President Arthur, Assistant Surgeon E. C. Ver Mullen of the Navy was assigned to service on the old ship Penobscot. The new appointee stood six-feet-four, and his feelings may well be imagined when he discovered that the height of the Penobscot between decks was only five feet eight inches.

Ver Mullen knew from experience that lengthy and complicated complaints to the Navy Department often went neglected, so he resolved to be brief and to the point. He wrote:

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Sir: Length of surgeon 6 feet, 4; height of wardroom 5 feet, 8.
Respectfully,
E. C. Ver Mullen
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.

He was promptly transferred to a more comfortable post.

In Lighter Vein

Tagged

Russian women have been helping their menfolk to fight the invader. And evidently British women are ready to do the same.

During an Army invasion exercise recently an "enemy" tank halted in a village street. A woman crept up and threw a stone wrapped in a newspaper into the tank. "Your tank is destroyed," she told the officer in charge. "That's a Molotov cocktail."

"Madam," replied the officer coldly, "I am not fighting women."

"No?" said the woman. "Well, I'm fighting invaders"—Answers.

These Confusing Days

Girl we know went into her neighborhood bakery last week and said, "A nickel's worth of rolls, please." The clerk handed them over and told her, "That will be seven cents, please." — The New Yorker.

It's a Fact

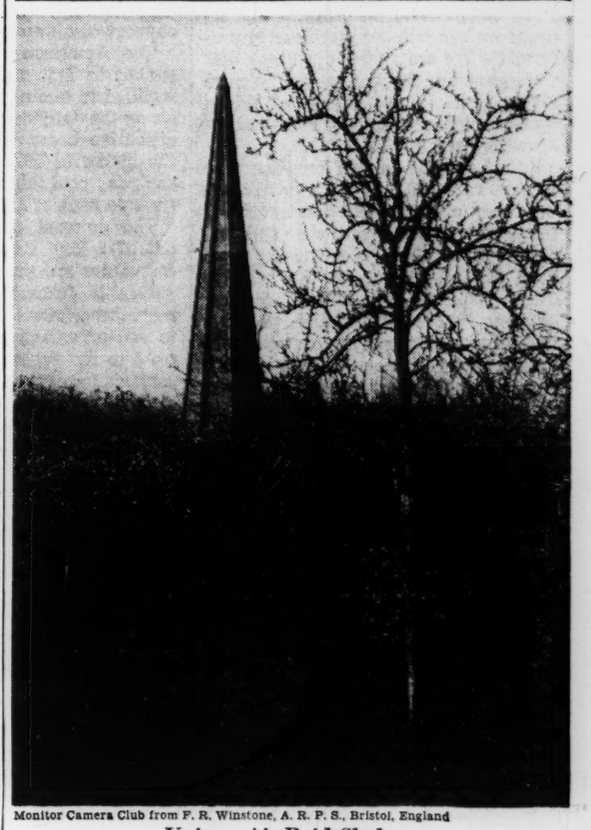
"Paw, what's an advertisement?"

"An advertisement, my boy, is almost any picture of a pretty girl (or girls) eating, cooking, smelling, wearing or driving something the advertisers are anxious to sell."—Pathfinder.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A lonely Chilean island in the Pacific where Alexander Selkirk lived from 1704-09, giving Defoe the inspiration for "Robinson Crusoe."
2. The combined continents of Europe and Asia.
3. An ornamental evergreen shrub of Chile used in making musical instruments; the bark is used for the strings.
4. Indiana.
5. One of the famous ruins of Athens, Greece.
6. Northeastern Russia.
7. A U. S. Army fort at Oswego, New York.
8. The United States and Argentina.
9. A volcano, active within the last century, in Japan.
10. One of the most important Soviet industrial centers.



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Unique Air-Raid Shelter

The spire, from an old church at Winterbourne, was taken down 160 years ago and placed in this apple orchard at Hambrook, Glos. The hollow base has been converted to modern A. R. P. use to which local residents may gain shelter in the event of an emergency.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Thanksgiving Thoughts*

By Le Pelley

WHAT IF YOU AREN'T GOING TO HAVE A TURKEY FOR THANKSGIVING !! YOU HAVE PLENTY TO BE THANKFUL FOR !
YOU'RE MISSING THE IDEA OF THANKSGIVING ! LOOK! YOU'VE GOT A NICE HOME.. WARM CLOTHES —
YOU LIVE IN A NICE TOWN — YOU HAVE NICE PARENTS — AND NICE FRIENDS !!
NICE FRIENDS... OOPS... THAT'S ME !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Deserves Credit for a Grand Idea Like That!*

By Rodgers

The Gloom Chasers decided to have a Thanksgiving Bone Gnawing Festival today
And needless to say it was a great success!
Afterward we gave T.W. a rising bark of thanks for originating the Gloom Chaser idea!
"Shucks!" he wagged. "I've had as much fun out of it as anyone!"
But you could see he was pleased that we remembered!

The Adventures of Waddles —*Game to the End*

By The Hagers

VILLE
"GOOD-BYE, WADDLES! JIM, FAREWELL! ADIEU, MISS LILLY, DRAKEVILLE'S BELLE."
FALDI, SHOWMAN TO THE END, WAVED TILL HIS TRAIN WENT ROUND THE BEND.
TRASH
THE TURBAN FALDI RALDI MADE, MISS LILLY IN A TRASH-BOX LAID.
"I KNEW IT WAS A JOKE," SAID SHE. "BUT DON'T YOU EVER TELL ON ME!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Mighty Thankfulness

This is a Thanksgiving season in which Americans, with whom Thanksgiving Day originated, can invite all free peoples to their feast. Free men in prosperous and peaceful years have needed to pause that they might count their blessings. This year few will need to be reminded of what those blessings are.

Human beings, strangely, seem more ready in times of adversity than in times of prosperity to recognize the good that has come to them. But the reason human beings need fewer reminders of their blessings today is that so many men, women and even children are actively engaged in the preservation of them.

Today we are more conscious of what we have to be grateful for because we are making sacrifices to preserve it. We are giving up things that were pleasant, or comfortable. We are giving them up in defense of things that we agree are not only more starkly necessary but more desirable.

Jesus' parable of the creditor who forgave two debtors—one a small debt, the other a large one—illustrates the relation between gratitude and its object. The debtor who was forgiven most would love most. He who is most thankful for liberty, justice, security based on Christian precepts will offer most for their preservation. Conversely the man who is risking most, giving most, to that defense is most keenly sensible of, and rewarded most by, the blessings which are his. Others may live under the protection of those blessings passively. But many who once so lived have found themselves twice blessed in the recognition that thankfulness for good must be expressed not only in ready acceptance of good in their own experience, not only in sharing good with others, but in steadfast, active resistance to evil.

This is one test of gratitude. A mighty thankfulness is being voiced in noble action by millions of men and women today, under fire, in the factories, in the more thrifty home, in the more co-operative community. They can truly say: "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."

Fear cannot rule where gratitude reigns. Hate cannot enter where gratitude guards. It is releasing energies men and women would hardly have dared to look for in themselves. It is awakening positive thoughts, guaranteeing positive actions. The gratitude finding expression in the Thanksgiving season of 1941 is at once the symbol of our awareness of blessings and the prerequisite of their preservation.

No Time to Disband

Defeat of all but four "good government" candidates for the new Cambridge, Massachusetts, City Council came as a blow to those who have been watching the city and its struggle for better government through proportional representation. A courageous committee of reformers had waded deep into the quagmire of municipal corruption and taken the politicians' mudslinging for more than three years before the Plan E charter—embodying city manager form of government—won a victory at the polls last year.

Now, in the first election under the charter, the "old guard" seems to have slipped back into power—the same "old guard" which since the days of Alderman and Councilman had in varying degrees misgoverned Boston's neighbor. By a margin of only 30 votes in 35,000, one of their men beat out a Plan E Committee rival whose election would have given the Committee "team" a five-to-four majority. This hair-line decision meant the first two tentative years of an experiment with city manager government would be in the hands of its bitter opponents.

Under these circumstances, even if a recount of ballots which may follow does not change the result, the Plan E Committee must not accept defeat. Cambridge citizens need to be aroused to demand that a professional administrator, not a politician, be chosen as manager. One newly re-elected Councilor actually made the apparently serious suggestion that James M. Curley, Boston's ex-Mayor, be appointed to the $20,000 a year post. Others seem determined not to accept any applicant, however capable, unless he lives in Cambridge. The only known remedy for such narrowness of outlook is public clamor, and the only effective voice available to thousands of Cambridge men and women today is the Plan E Committee. Reformers in Cambridge still have an important job to do.

America Is One

There is no essential division among those who believe in freedom and justice. Men need to hold to this basic fact in the face of situations which, like the mine strike in the United States, suggest that the supporters of democracy's defense against aggression are in conflict among themselves.

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has said in his report to the C. I. O. convention that this large labor group, which includes the United Mine Workers of America, supports the United States Government policy of "all possible economic and material aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China" against Naziism. He comments that "the task of fulfilling our national defense program can be accomplished only through the aid and energetic support of all our people."

The American public heartily subscribes to that sentiment and will be inclined to quote it back, with emphasis on the "all," to the C. I. O. national executive board which has supported the strike of 50,000 workers in steel company coal mines who are idle over the sole issue of a union shop.

The demand of the miners grows out of a long struggle with the steel companies and out of aspirations for a debatable form of industrial democracy. Americans in general are friendly to self-organization for labor in contrast to the regimentation of it in totalitarian countries. But differences over degrees of unionism, like differences as to methods of defense, should not dissipate the energies of freedom's defenders.

The United States itself is today part of a bigger effort to secure the benefits of free and voluntary ways of living in the world at large, and in that effort transcending national boundaries, the seekers after light and justice are one.

Exemplar of Husbandry

A sturdy, broad-shouldered man with a shock of white hair and a wide, warm smile has become almost a symbol of American agriculture in the last eighteen years. On Monday this man, Louis J. Taber, voluntarily stepped down from the high post of Master of the National Grange and his successor was chosen. But he will remain a strong national influence.

The American farmer, one likes to think, is a plain honest citizen, self-reliant, patriotic, intelligent. Mr. Taber expresses these qualities to a degree that might qualify him as the "typical American farmer." Eighteen years in a position of high honor in a farm fraternity of 800,000 members finds him still the simple, friendly person he was when he took office.

One may not agree with him in all his views. Mr. Taber believes in safeguarding the American market for the American farmer and in maintaining peace by building up strong defenses at home and keeping out of European affairs. His Quaker up-bringing and faith are evident in his attitude toward the present world conflict.

But these convictions have not kept him from a course of patriotism. With the Grange he stands wholeheartedly behind the "Food for Freedom" campaign and urges "unlimited defense production . . . redeeming our pledge for material assistance abroad." As for any next step, he believes that Americans will be united when the hour of decision comes.

The Grange is a slow-moving organization, for its decisions do not come from the top but from the thinking of its rank and file. Right now the representatives of those members, organized in thirty-seven States, are studying the biggest issue before their nation, the war and all its economic ramifications. Before they close their national convention in Worcester, Massachusetts, they hope to outline a platform to which all can subscribe.

One may be sure, whatever it may be, that it will be the result of sincere, honest thinking, a wholehearted search for the right course. In this pursuit Grangers are helped by the eighteen-year example of a National Master, "Brother" Taber as he is known to all Grangers, who seeks with prayer and free discussion to make his own decisions on the basis of his highest understanding of right.

With Deanna Durbin married, Mickey Rooney coming of age, and Shirley Temple graduating into misses' sizes, Hollywood must find us another tot to grow up with.—*Detroit News.*

But lots of us never want to grow up.

A "helpful hints" article tells how to clean a sponge. That's all right if the "sponge" doesn't "clean" you first.

Our Readers Say—

"This Is a Moment of Crisis"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is a moment of supreme crisis for Americans. If we fail to enter the war in a more positive manner, by the front door as it were, we shall have lost an outstanding opportunity of our career as a nation.

For many months the world situation has challenged us. We would aid Great Britain, China and the Allies, so that this line of defense could keep the United States safe and give us time to arm adequately, one implication being that we could later somehow exist in an oasis of security. Or we could put everything we had into the line because we believed it was defending the welfare of all humanity.

This issue is still clouded. Can we be unselfish enough? Shall we be able years hence to look back upon this time with profound thankfulness, because a majority of us, saluting our destiny in the far vision of those who founded the Nation, acted not to save ourselves, but for the reason that we loved our fellow men enough to carry on in the inclusiveness of the one who said "that government by the people shall not perish from the earth"?

Litchfield, Conn. HARRIET M. RICHARDS

To Shorten the War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A poll of Roman Catholic clergymen shows that 91.5 per cent are opposed to our participation in a shooting war outside of the Western Hemisphere. The fact that the "Western Hemisphere" is mentioned implies a realization upon the part of these clergymen that war in our own hemisphere would be justifiable. They realize, in short, the danger to the United States inherent in the turmoil throughout the world.

Why do not all who draw the line at the Western Hemisphere realize that the farther away we keep this danger, the better for the future of our country; that if we co-operate now by sending planes, tanks, airmen and troops to the war zones, we might well shorten the war, appreciably, make success sure and keep our own shores free from the scourge of a manifold destruction.

Surely, no one seeing a devastating fire sweeping a city would wait until it reached one's own corner before helping to extinguish it. MARGARET DRAKE

New York

"Indebted to Mr. Harsch"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The news articles by Joseph C. Harsch appearing from time to time in The Christian Science Monitor are doing more good than is probably generally realized, especially among Americans of German descent. The manner in which Mr. Harsch classifies the Nazi issue as evil and then shows how it appears to operate even against Germans themselves, who are duped by it, is extremely helpful.

His clearsightedness and fairmindedness are a priceless contribution to those who by reason of human relationship may experience difficulty in analyzing the situation clearly. Many are indebted to Mr. Harsch for his unbiased judgment, for his personal experiences in Germany, and accurate knowledge of the political points involved in Hitler's attempt to enslave mankind, including the German people.

I am sure that there are countless others who feel as I do about the Monitor's Editorial Page which never fails to take the side of Truth in world problems. LOLA RAY

Boston

"The World Is Growing Better"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following quotation from an address made by the Hon. George F. Hoar, United States Senator from Massachusetts, when he was chairman of the National Unitarian Conference in Washington in October, 1899, may be interesting and inspiring at this time:

> I have no faith in fatalism, in destiny, in blind force. I believe in God, the living God, in the American people, a free and brave people, who do not bow the neck or bend the knee to any other, and who desire no other to bow the neck or bend the knee to them. I believe that the God who created this world has ordained that His children may work out their own salvation and that His nations may work out their own salvation by obedience to His laws without any dictation or coercion from any other. I believe that liberty, good government, free institutions, cannot be given by any one people to any other, but must be wrought out for each by itself, slowly, painfully, in the process of years or centuries, as the oak adds ring to ring. I believe that a Republic is greater than an empire. I believe that the moral law and the Golden Rule are for nations as well as for individuals. . . . I believe, finally, whatever clouds may darken the horizon, that the world is growing better, that today is better than yesterday and tomorrow will be better than today.

The quotation is taken from the autobiography of the Senator, Vol. 2, and is the conclusion of that address.

Boston JOHN K. ALLEN

A Repressive Peace?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I appreciated reading the recent letter from Mr. Hans Schmidt, of Chicago, especially the following lines:

> Penalizing measures in the peace settlements will only sow the seeds of new conflicts. A warning should be sounded against a repressive peace.

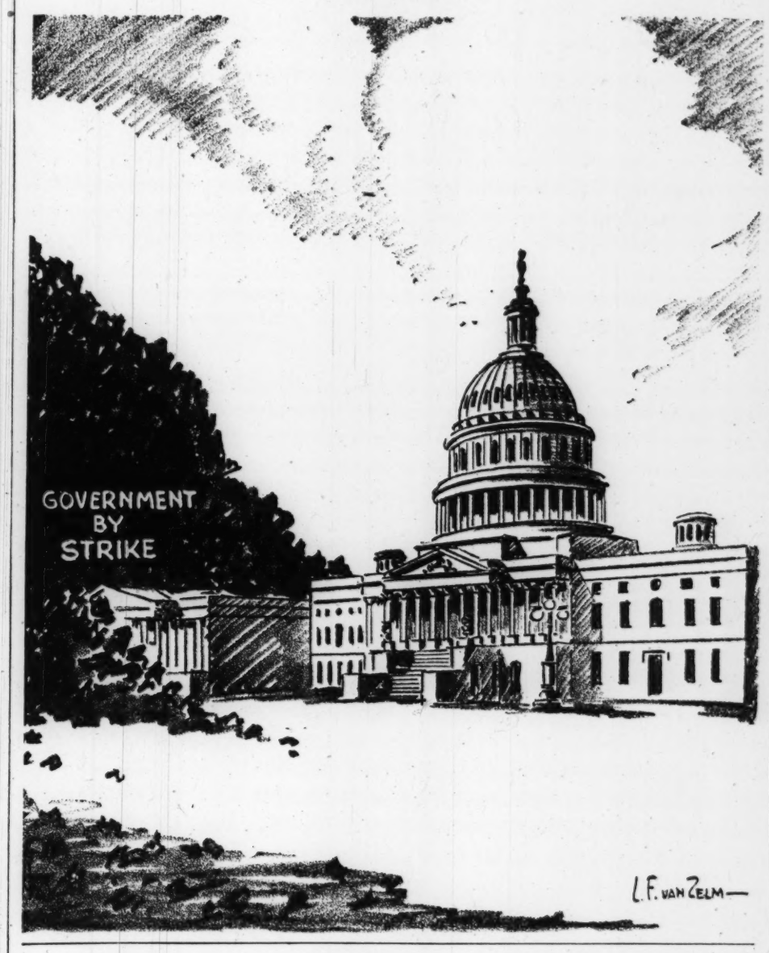
There is no situation so big that Love cannot mend. The great Master has given us this admonition: "Bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you. . . . For if ye love them which love you, what thank have ye? for sinners also love those that love them" (Luke 6:28, 32).

It is a privilege to read the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

Ardmore, Pa. ANNE LE CLAIR

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Which?



Down the Middle of the Road

Geo-politics and Freedom

By Erwin D. Canham

The conversations of Ambassador Kurusu in Washington, the hammering of the *Wehrmacht* at the Straits of Kerch, the dogged blows of the Russians at the invaders around Leningrad and before Moscow, the American capture of a German supply ship in Atlantic equatorial waters—these and many other current events are all part of a single vast geo-political concept almost too immense to be comprehended by the simple layman who has to take the decisions in democracies and pay the price in democracies and dictatorships alike.

And yet simple laymen in the United States, although they never heard the words of geo-politics, have long since taken the two guiding decisions which affect all else. They decided many years ago as a fundamental of American foreign policy that there would be no surrender to Japan; they concluded more recently that the Nazis must be defeated in the interest of American security. These two basic convictions could be nullified by events elsewhere, or the United States could so fumble their carrying-out as to destroy their utility. But so long as Anglo-Russian resistance to the Nazis does not fall apart, and while the United States continues to build armaments at today's accelerating rate, the fundamental hope remains that the combination of sea and natural-resource power in the hands of the anti-Nazis must ultimately win.

Ambassador Kurusu seems certain to meet a firm American policy. The only conditions for American agreement with Japan which have been advanced thus far by Tokyo amount in sum to the desertion of China by the United States. Such an act would abandon our Pacific policy of the past half-century and more. If we are going to continue our aid to China, then Japan must either back down or fight or continue its present painful fence-sitting, during which its position continually deteriorates. Beyond a few temporary advantages, the outlook for Tokyo would be bleak.

* * *

Already the United States is embarked upon a "war" of economic attrition against Japan. At least that much of warfare will continue unless Japan makes vast concessions. And if Japan chooses to precipitate formal war with the United States, its problem of striking this country in vital spots will be immense. Conversely, the great distance at which the American fleet and air forces would have to operate presents huge problems. Almost certainly, formal warfare would also find the major weapons against Japan to be blockade and attrition, although doubtless important naval operations would occur. But Japan's position, cut off from its German ally by Russia, is fundamentally unsound.

What we are discussing is really geo-politics. The famed Haushofer theories, which are manifestly behind many German policies today, clearly emphasize the vital role of Russia. Professor Haushofer, we have long been told, is the "man behind Hitler" or the "man behind the *Wehrmacht*." It may well be that his geo-political concepts are the dominant force in German thinking over the last decade. But on the day that Hitler decided to invade Russia, he broke with the classical Haushofer concept of geo-politics and took a road which many Germans had always insisted would lead to ruin.

The central fact of the Haushofer theories—and they were set forth most clearly not by Germans but by an Englishman, Sir Halford Mackinder—is that the rulership of the world lies with that power which controls the "Heartland," an area from the Volga to the Yangtse. And, wrote Mackinder, "Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland; who rules the Heartland commands the World-Island (the three continents of Europe, Asia, Africa); who rules the World-Island commands the World."

By this theory, a German-Russian-Japanese alliance could dominate the world, despite British and American sea power. Thus when Alfred Rosenberg's anti-Communist ideas were seemingly discarded by Hitler and a pact with Moscow was concluded, the German geo-politicians were delighted. These men, who with all their influence in the German army, had for twenty years sought to co-operate with the Russians, now freely pointed out that a German invasion of Russia would be folly unless it broke the Russian armies almost at once. Herr Haushofer lays it down as fundamental that "the one who attacks a country of broad spaces has to win a victory, a victory which does not consist of driving the enemy farther and farther back until one has occupied the place of land which he desires." "The war against such an imperium," he says, "can be won only by the swiftest possible destruction of the enemy's armies."

* * *

If the reader wishes to understand more of German geo-politics, let him turn to H. W. Weigert's illuminating article in the November Harper's.

This, or any other geo-political concept, shows the Nazi-Japanese power today in dire ultimate peril. The struggle by which both will be brought down involves continued holding of the "Heartland" by Russia, and pressure on the periphery by Britain and its allies. It involves the United States both as an arsenal and as a deeply interested participant.

The situation is fundamentally hopeful for the cause of free men. And free men, without knowing a thing about geo-politics, also feel hopeful today. The United States has put an end to "neutrality" and is turning a bold front to Japan. Winter has come in Russia. Even if the Nazis take the Crimea, the Caucasus looms ahead of them and in it are General Wavell's fresh troops. But above all stand the spiritual resources of freedom itself. Geo-politics is their handmaid.

Mirror of World Opinion

The American Way

Joe Brandt entered the University of Oklahoma twenty-four years ago with $50 and a much larger capital in ambition. He helped pay his way by waiting on tables, stoking furnaces and doing other jobs. When the University of Oklahoma opened this fall, the same Joe Brandt was its new president.

It's a pretty good country where things like this can happen. Let's all try to keep it that way.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Wide Horizon

What Is the Union Shop?

By Evans Clark

Executive Director, the Twentieth Century Fund

About one-third of the workers employed in ten leading American industries work under closed shop or union shop conditions.

A survey which has been carried on for the past two years by a special research staff of the Twentieth Century Fund shows that union status varies throughout American industry largely according to the length of time collective bargaining has been practiced in each industry. Union status take one or more of the following forms:

Closed Shop: Only union members can be hired and workers must remain union members to retain employment.

Union Shop: Non-members may be hired, but to retain employment must become union members after a certain period.

Preferential Shop: Union members are given preference in hiring or layoff, or both.

Maintenance of Membership Shop: No one is forced to join union, but all present or future members must remain in good standing as a condition of employment.

Exclusive Bargaining Shop: The union is recognized as the exclusive bargaining agent for all employees, whether union members or not.

Bargaining for Members Only: The union is recognized as the bargaining agent only for its own members.

* * *

In ten of the largest out of some fifty industries covered by the Fund's survey, about 34 per cent, or more than a third, of the employees work in closed or union shops. According to the latest comparable figures, these ten industries employ nearly 6,000,000 workers (almost one-sixth of all wage earners in the country). Some 4,000,000 are union members, who comprise about 40 per cent of the total union membership in the United States. None of these industries is completely closed shop, but this status is dominant in printing (245,000 employees; 140,000 union members); clothing (368,000 employees; 329,000 union members). It is common in boots and shoes (220,000 employees; 80,000 union members), and construction (almost 2,000,000 employees, and over 1,000,000 union members).

The union shop prevails in the coal mining industry. Of the 540,000 employed in the mines, 90 per cent work under union shop agreements, including about one-half of the workers in captive mines, some of which are owned by steel companies. Only the 53,000 workers involved in the current disputes have not had the union shop, although 95 per cent of these are members of the United Mine Workers.

Exclusive bargaining rights prevail in the five remaining big industries which are covered by the survey. They are: automobiles (500,000 workers; more than 450,000 union members); rubber (120,000 workers; 64,000 union members); electrical manufacturing (400,000 workers; 218,000 union members); iron and steel (500,000 workers; 400,000 union members); and railroads (1,000,000 workers; 900,000 union members).

* * *

Most unions seek closed, union or preferential shops, chiefly to strengthen the organization, prevent discrimination, aid in enforcement of standards and gain greater control over their membership. They hold that since all employees share benefits won by collective bargaining, all should contribute.

Employers opposed to closed and union shops maintain that their choice of workers is limited and that they are required to discharge those who have resigned or have been expelled from unions, yet whose work has been satisfactory. They further claim that some of their workers do not wish to join unions; and that since employers are forbidden by law to prevent their workers from joining unions, they should not be forced to compel workers to do so. Some employers hold that closed shops are in effect monopolies.

An analysis of the attitude of government shows that Federal statutes both uphold and outlaw the closed shop. The National Labor Relations Act (the Wagner Act) specifically allows agreements with closed or union shop clauses. The Railway Labor Act disallows the closed shop by forbidding the carriers to compel their employees to join unions. One State, Minnesota, forbids the closed shop. State courts have both upheld and outlawed strikes for the closed shop. Strikes for this purpose have been upheld by court decisions in fourteen States. They have been declared illegal in courts in ten States.

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